

Hostages Still Held In Malaysia

Terrorists Find No Place to Land

From Wire Dispatches
KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 6.—Five terrorists prepared to fly out of here today with five radicals freed from Japanese prisons and a group of substitutes hostages composed of Malaysian and Japanese officials.

Earlier reports that Libya had agreed to let the plane land there proved unfounded, as Libya put certain conditions on accepting the plane which were still being negotiated. Several other nations have already refused sanctuary to the terrorists.

Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak announced that the plane would leave tomorrow morning if agreement on a destination could be reached. He took part in negotiations a few hundred yards from the Japan Air Lines DC-8 holding the five gunmen of the Japanese Red Army and 15 of the 53 hostages seized Monday.

U.S. Consul Held
Among those still in terrorist hands was the U.S. consul, Robert Stebbins, and the Swedish chargé d'affaires, Fredrik Berenström.

Before the plane takes off, the 15 hostages are to be released and several Malaysian and Japanese officials put aboard as substitute hostages, according to Ramli Omar, parliamentary secretary to the Malaysian Communications Ministry.

The five radicals released from Japanese prisons and flown to Kuala Lumpur yesterday at the terrorists' demand waited in an airport building to board the plane.

The terrorists burst into the 9th floor of the 12-story building housing the U.S. and Swedish embassies Monday and quickly gathered 53 captives to bargain for the release of seven radicals serving sentences in Japan for various violent crimes.

The gunmen shot and wounded two policemen and a building watchman and threatened to blow up themselves and the hostages if their demands were not met. They settled for the release of five radicals when Japanese officials said that two of the seven named by the terrorists refused to leave Japan.

Nine hostages were released early today. Twenty-nine others went free after the terrorists, wearing masks and keeping their guns on their prisoners, marched 15 hostages onto a bus for the ride to the airport. The 15 came out in small groups, each guarded by a gunman.

Hostages Separated
Some of the Malaysian hostages who came out of the building told reporters that the atmosphere had been tense during the first hours of the take-over, when the terrorists opened fire wounding two persons.

They said that Asians were put in one room of the U.S. consulate and Europeans in another. The five Japanese at no time threatened them, the hostages said, adding that they had been treated well.

A long search for a safe haven for the terrorists followed the hostages' release. Besides Libya, Cuba, Syria and South Yemen were contacted, Japanese officials said.

At least 10 countries were reportedly solicited and all refused. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Smith, Vorster Are Expected To Discuss Rhodesia Parley

PRETORIA, Aug. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia will hold talks here Friday with South African Prime Minister John Vorster, it was announced today.

Mr. Vorster's office said Mr. Smith will return to Rhodesia at an unspecified time over the weekend.

The two leaders are expected to discuss the possibility of a constitutional conference in South Africa between the white minority government and African nationalist leaders of Rhodesia.

The meeting follows an announcement five days ago that South Africa was pulling out all its counterinsurgency forces currently based in Rhodesia.

South Africa has backed Rhodesia's hit-and-run war against black nationalist guerrillas for the last eight years with a force of some 2,000 men.

But South African Minister of Police James Kruger announced last Friday that all but 200 had been withdrawn and the remainder would be pulled out by the end of the month.

The announced withdrawal was viewed in South Africa as a further move to pressure Mr.



Japanese Red Army terrorist putting hostages onto bus for plane in Kuala Lumpur.

Capitalists To Gain From Internationale

MUNICH, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Every time "The Internationale" is sung or played in East Germany in the future, a capitalist song publisher will reap the royalties.

Munich music publisher Hans Eberlein has paid \$4,000 to the French copyright holders for the German rights to the Socialist anthem, and now has the right to the royalties from West and East Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

Mr. Eberlein said the state-run music publishers in East Germany—usually his best market—have said they are willing to pay him.

Using Troops and Planes

18 Arabs Are Slain by Israelis In Raid on Camps in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (AP).—Israeli forces attacked Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon with troops and planes yesterday, killing 18 persons and wounding 44, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said. Four Lebanese officials died in one attack, it added.

Ambulances removed casualties from the Palestinian camps of El Buss, Borgholleh and Borg Rahhal, near the Mediterranean port of Tyre.

The Israeli military command said that its forces killed or wounded a number of Arabs and blew up an ammunition dump and that Israeli Air Force jets strafed a suspected guerrilla headquarters north of Tyre for a few minutes. It said that all planes returned safely. No military casualties were reported.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres later said that the raids were preventive and not punitive.

Mr. Peres said at a conference

Dozens of Requests Held Up

Export Licenses Are Stalled On U.S. Military Aid to Israel

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—U.S. export licenses for dozens of Israeli requests for military equipment—including jet engines and tank transmissions—have been held up during the last few months, informed sources report.

U.S. sources familiar with arms-transfer policies said Monday that licenses for equipment that would have been routinely granted in the past have not been forthcoming "on literally dozens of items."

Among the items are the J-79 engine used in both the U.S.-made Phantom jet fighter and the Israeli-manufactured Kfir.

transmissions for the M-48 and M-60 tanks, electronic equipment conversion kits for upgrading guns and night-vision devices.

That list was confirmed by other U.S. sources with contacts in all branches of the Israeli government.

The U.S. State Department refused to acknowledge any slowdown, saying only that all requests are "being processed."

The official U.S. policy is that the pipeline is open, but no official was prepared to rule out the possibility that a political decision had been made to more slowly

while Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is attempting to arrange an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Playing Down Friction
Israeli Embassy sources declined to comment in any way on the slowdown. It has been clear that the embassy is trying to play down any friction with the U.S. government. Nevertheless, it was clear after questioning that there was concern about weapons deliveries.

Israeli officials also are concerned about any public reports that might suggest to the Arabs (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Came From the Sea

"They [the Israelis] came from the sea, in rubber boats," said a witness of the attack on El Buss.

"We could not see them because it was extremely dark. They landed about 50 meters from the tents of the guerrillas. Suddenly, the place became as bright as day, when the Jews hurled phosphorous bombs and showered the tents with bullets and shells," he said.

He added that when the Israeli commandos began their retreat they fired rockets and mortars, some of which hit an adjacent Lebanese Army barracks, killing four officers and wounding another.

Soon after the El Buss refugees buried their dead a formation of Israeli jets swooped low over Borgholleh and Borg Rahhal. Witnesses said that 12 persons were killed and 26 wounded in the air attack and 20 houses badly damaged by rocket fire.

Later, Egypt and Syria served notice that they will "not stand idly by" if Israeli attacks on south Lebanon continue.

The warnings, in comments by the state-controlled Cairo and Damascus radios, charged that Israeli attacks were "imperiling the whole situation in the Middle East."

New Curfew in Rhodesia
SALISBURY, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Rhodesian government has imposed a new curfew along the country's western border with neighboring Botswana, a government spokesman said today.

Anti-Communist Action Grows

Lisbon Dispatches Marines To Quell Violence in North

LISBON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Portugal's military regime dispatched 140 marines to the left-wing north today in an attempt to quell morning anti-Communist violence in the region.

The 140 marines were ordered to Oporto after army units stationed in the area either failed to intervene or helped mobs to sack the local headquarters of the Communist and Marxist groups in ten nearby towns.

The army troops who helped the crowds had been sent to the towns after another unit offered to give the demonstrators its rifles.

The military commander of the northern region abruptly withdrew the troops shortly after they opened the doors to the Communist headquarters in Vila Nova de Famalicão to anti-Communist crowds and cheered as the mobs wrecked the headquarters.

Offices Invaded

Security forces in nearby Santo Tirso also declined to take effective action when crowds last night invaded the local Communist headquarters and the offices of two other left-wing groups and set giant bonfires.

The behavior of the troops in the north is causing increasing concern in the military hierarchy, which sees in these actions the seeds of a military rebellion in the region, army sources said.

The sources said unrest was rising in other army units around the country, but that the navy and marines were still loyal to the left-wing military regime. The sources said the air force was divided.

The increasing violence provoked angry denunciations from the Communists and their allies in Braga, Bragança, Oporto, Viana do Castelo and Vila Real.

"Each site destroyed, each progressive militant attacked is a criminal act against all the Portuguese people," a statement said, labeling the action as "fascist."

A morning newspaper, Seculo, compared the situation to the events that led to the Chilean coup and death of President Salvador Allende. It urged the authorities to take urgent action to halt the street opposition.

Police said the violence has spread to the Azores, where a mob burned down the headquarters of a Marxist party in Ponta Delgada.

In Coimbra, a bomb destroyed a parked army truck, but caused no injuries.

The outburst of public unrest and dissension in the army occurred as Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves continued his efforts to form a new government.

Portugal has been without a

Cabinet since the Socialists and Popular Democrats withdrew from the government three weeks ago in protest to the military's decision to create a Soviet-style "people's democracy." The two parties polled about 64 per cent of the vote in April in elections for the Constituent Assembly.

Since the two parties withdrew from the government, open opposition to the Communists' heavy

influence with the military has been growing steadily.

Communist and Marxist headquarters have been attacked in at least 25 towns across the country during this period. In about a dozen other towns, leftist town councils have been ousted by mob action.

In Lisbon, the Communists and an allied party, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, maintain-

ed a partial boycott today of the Constituent Assembly—the only elected body in the country.

The two parties walked out of the assembly yesterday after a Socialist deputy accused the Communists of provoking the violence by their own irresponsibility and demagoguery.

About half of the Communist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



COMMUNIST OFFICE SACKED—Two cars and furniture burning outside Communist party offices that were ransacked by a mob that threw contents of the offices into the street and set them afire in Vila Nova de Famalicão late Tuesday in continuing violence.

Parliament Votes Retroactive Move

Bill to Clear Mrs. Gandhi Is Passed

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The Indian Parliament completed ratification today of special legislation designed to eliminate a court case pending against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and one of Mrs. Gandhi's senior Cabinet ministers said Parliament should take further steps to make her office "immune from judicial scrutiny."

The comment, made in upper house debate by Law Minister H. R. Gokhale, gave credence to widespread reports that the government is considering amending the Constitution to give more power to the Prime Minister.

"The last word must rest with the Parliament and nobody else," Mr. Gokhale said, warning that the intentions of the electoral act could be subverted by "the vagaries of law" if judges were allowed to interpret it.

Mr. Gokhale was one of several persons who spoke in the upper house in support of the special legislation that retroactively changes the law under which Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty June of two minor electoral offenses.

Bill Is Tailored
All of the speakers supported the bill, which was tailored to the circumstances of the case against Prime Minister Gandhi, and it was passed by acclamation, as it had been yesterday in the lower house.

By changing definitions and time limits contained in the law, the bill leaves the two electoral offenses on the books, but nullifies their application to her particular case.

The only voice raised against yesterday's action was that of Mohan Dharma, a former Cabinet minister who was suspended from the Congress party last March in a dispute with Mrs. Gandhi.

"This bill is a surrender of parliamentary democracy to the coming dictatorship," he said.

In both houses of Parliament, the opposition parties, heavily outnumbered by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party, have been boycotting the current session to protest against the government's declaration of emergency six weeks ago, when it assumed sweeping powers and began arresting thousands of its political opponents.

The government has suspended civil liberties, and imposed rigid censorship of the press to

combat what it termed a conspiracy to foment disorder and domestic chaos.

Newspapers yesterday were permitted to carry only a few lines on the amendments to the electoral law, with no explanation of what the bill was intended to accomplish and no mention of the Prime Minister.

Beside retroactively changing the law under which Mrs. Gandhi was found guilty, the measure also removed from the law the section under which Mrs. Gandhi would have been disqualified from holding office for six years if her conviction had been upheld on appeal.

The bill now goes to President

Accepts Those of 2 Vietnams

UN Council Bars Application Of S. Korea for Membership

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 6.—The Security Council refused today to put the application of South Korea for full membership in the United Nations on its agenda.

It decided in three separate votes to deal only with the applications of North and South Vietnam.

The vote refusing to take up the South Korean application was 7-6, with two abstentions. The vote for the two Vietnams was 14-0. The United States abstained in both decisions.

The United States stated officially in Washington today that it would veto the applications of North and South Vietnam if South Korea's bid for membership were rejected.

After the three votes, Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik said that the two Vietnamese applications could not be linked with that of South Korea.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan expressed his regret and reiterated that the exclusion of South Korea would bar all three applicants from UN membership.

"We are at the end of another day in a dubious time in the history of the United Nations," Mr. Moynihan said.

Earlier, the State Department

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, whose office is largely ceremonial and whose ascent is virtually automatic.

During the upper house debate today, Mr. Gokhale said that the consensus in the lower house, of which he is a member, was that the election laws ought to be resigned.

Perhaps the time has come, the minister said, to have a look at the entire framework of the Constitution.

"At least some offices, if not all—I am referring to the president, the vice-president, the prime minister and the speaker—ought to be unumane from judicial scrutiny," he said.

Attitudes Not Changed
The U.S. support of a package including the Vietnams and South Korea does not reflect a change in the U.S. attitude toward its bilateral relations with either Hanoi or the new regime in Saigon, Mr. Anderson said.

That means that for the time being, at any rate, the United States does not recognize the governments of either North or South Vietnam.

Mr. Anderson indicated the original UN membership package also included North Korea. However, that nation has indicated it is not interested in membership at this time, Mr. Anderson said.

Algeria	1.3	Libya	2.30
Belgium	20.5	Luxembourg	20.15
Denmark	2.40	Norway	2.50
France	16.5	Poland	1.40
Germany	2.50	Portugal	2.50
Greece	1.30	Romania	1.30
Great Britain	1.5	Soviet Union	30.00
Ireland	1.5	Sweden	2.50
Italy	1.5	Switzerland	1.50
Japan	2.50	Turkey	1.50
Spain	2.50	U.S. Military (est.)	1.50
U.S.	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50

Japan-U.S. Ties Reaffirmed

Ford and Miki Express Hope For a Unification of Korea

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—President Ford and Japanese Premier Takeo Miki expressed hope today for peaceful unification of North and South Korea but agreed that in the meantime U.S. defense commitments to South Korea must remain.

Winding up two days of talks

A Bomb Date Remembered In Hiroshima

By John Saar

HIROSHIMA, Aug. 6 (WP).—With grief and entreaties for world peace, citizens of the world's first atomic target commemorated the destruction of Hiroshima and the death of up to 200,000 people 30 years ago today.

In a memorial peace park situated at the blast's ground zero, a crowd of approximately 40,000 stood in silence as a bell chimed at 8:15 a.m.—the exact moment of detonation.

Speaking from a cenotaph listing the city's 87,000 known dead, Mayor Takeshi Araki protested "an era of chaotic nuclear competition" which he said threatened "the annihilation of mankind."

Some elderly listeners wept openly and others hid their faces as the mayor described the aftermath of Hiroshima's catastrophe: "Beneath the collapsed structures of buildings, in the midst of raging flames, people lay dying, desperately pleading for help. In the streets people collapsed and died, in the rivers bodies drifted, floating and sinking, and a red and bloody procession wandered blindly, seeking safety away from the mad and frantic streets, while voices begged 'Water, water' as they weakened and neared death."

Except for the deliberately preserved ruin called the Peace Dome and the grimy documentary atomic-bomb museum, there is amazingly little evidence in modern-day Hiroshima of the 6,000-degree fireball that carbonized bodies, melted granite cobblestones and razed almost every structure in the militarily important port city.

The prewar munitions and heavy-weapons industries were replaced by two new economic pillars—the Mitsubishi shipyards and the Toyoko Kogyo automobile plant—makers of rotary-engined Mazda's. At 770,000, the population is almost double the 400,000 of preatomic Hiroshima.

From the ashes of the old Hiroshima sprouted a concrete metropolis that sprawls across the Ota River estuary and into the foothills of the surrounding mountains. The city boasts a flourishing tourist industry, strong banking and commercial interests, a winning baseball team and 2,500 bars and nightclubs.

Behind the bustle and glitter, though, is Hiroshima's nuclear heritage. The anniversary remains an annual ordeal for many of the estimated 170,000 survivors said still to live here.

Prison Demanded For 20 Officers In Greek Trial

ATHENS, Aug. 6 (AP).—The military prosecutor at the trial of 21 former army officers demanded today that 20 of them be found guilty of the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the democratic order and one person found not guilty.

He asked that 15 of the accused be jailed for terms ranging from 10 to 17 years and five to terms of five years.

The trial is in its third week and a decision is expected to be reached Friday.

Most of the accused said the charges against them "are groundless, fabricated and an excuse to remove us from the officer corps" because they may have sympathized with the leaders of the dictatorship, which ruled from 1967 to 1974.

Meanwhile, the trial of 20 leaders of the former dictatorship continued in its second week with the testimony today of Foreign Minister Demetrios Efessios.

on the 30th anniversary of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima. Mr. Ford assured his Japanese visitor that the United States will honor its pledge to defend Japan in event of "nuclear or conventional" attack.

The two leaders said in a joint statement that the U.S.-Japanese Mutual Security Treaty was "an indispensable element of the basic international political structure in Asia" that "serves the long-term interests of both countries."

Later, in a speech at the National Press Club here, Mr. Miki said the United States and Japan shared a responsibility for promoting "reconciliation" in Indochina.

"The costly sacrifices of the American people and the peoples of Indochina, have ended," the Premier said. "Peace has come at last to Southeast Asia."

"Now is a time for reconciliation." "I firmly believe this is a shared Japanese-American responsibility. The destinies of both the United States and Japan are linked, inseparably, to the peaceful development of this vast region of Asia."

He said Japan, in a contribution to peace in Asia, has "for-sworn the acquisition of offensive weapons and will never acquire nuclear weapons." His country, however, welcomes "opportunities to broaden its participation in the economic and social evolution of Asia," Mr. Miki said.

The continued presence in South Korea of U.S. troops, Mr. Miki said, was "an important contribution to Korean peace and to Asian stability." We trust there will be no sudden change in this U.S. policy.

The joint announcement said that President Ford, recognizing the importance of Asia for world peace and progress, reaffirmed that the United States would continue to play an active and positive role in that region and would continue to uphold its treaty commitments there—an apparent reference to U.S. defense pledges to both Japan and South Korea.

"The security of the Republic of Korea is essential to the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula, which in turn is necessary for peace and security in East Asia, including Japan," the five-page statement said.

The President reassured the Prime Minister that the United States would continue to abide by its defense commitments to Japan under the treaty of mutual cooperation and security in the event of armed attack against Japan, whether by nuclear or conventional forces," the statement added.

Regarding Korea, it continued, the two leaders "secured the importance of the existing security arrangements for maintaining and preserving (Korean) peace. At the same time they strongly expressed hope that the dialogue between the South and North would proceed in order to ease tensions and eventually to achieve peaceful unification."

Mr. Miki's comments about Indochina, observers believe, stemmed in part from a U.S. desire for Japan to take a more active role in picking up the pieces following the U.S. debacle in Southeast Asia.

The Premier's visit is another step in his effort to portray himself as a more active leader in Asian affairs.

Yesterday, in their first meeting following President Ford's return from Europe, the two leaders agreed that peace and stability in Asia require a major, activist role by the United States.

They also discussed in relatively optimistic terms the 35-nation European Security Conference in Helsinki, which Mr. Ford attended.

Trains Halted In Italy By Tomato Growers

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP).—Train service between Rome and southern Italy came to a standstill today as hundreds of angry tomato growers, protesting low prices, blocked the tracks at Villa Literno in the Naples area.

The situation in Rome's Termini Station became chaotic. Thousands of vacationers heading south were stranded and shouted slogans against authorities.

State Dept. Sees Advance On Sinai Pact But Differences Are Said to Remain

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The State Department said yesterday that some progress had been made, but that "substantial differences" remained between Egypt and Israel on the terms for a new agreement in the Sinai Peninsula.

Robert Anderson, the department spokesman, made the comment to reporters before the late afternoon meeting at the State Department between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel. Mr. Kissinger turned over to Mr. Dinitz the latest Egyptian response on the terms for the Sinai accord.

The negotiations for a new limited accord have now gone on intensively for two months, with Israeli and Egyptian proposals and counterproposals being conveyed to Washington, where they were passed on to the other side, often with the addition of U.S. suggestions for breaking a deadlock.

Chances Improved. The United States in late June believed the chances for working out a Sinai accord were remote, but last month U.S. officials said they believed chances had improved.

Lately, they have been concerned about signs of hardening of positions in both Egypt and Israel. But Monday night, on the way home from Europe, Mr. Kissinger told newsmen on President Ford's plane that as the result of the latest Egyptian ideas, "I think we are still in business."

At another point, he said the Egyptians and Israelis were "negotiating seriously" and were "inching toward" an accord.

The principal problems remain what they have been: The precise location of the new demarcation line in the key mountain passes of Mitla and Gidi, Israeli access to roads near the Abu Rudaia oil fields that would be turned over to Egypt, the manner of the Israeli early warning system in the area of the passes, whether by Israelis or Americans, and a number of political issues, some involving the degree of U.S. support for Israel.

Israel Arms Are Stalled

(Continued from Page 1) that their military readiness is lacking.

Sources close to the Israeli defense establishment said that the slowdown could not be attributed to the unavailability of supplies. In several cases the Israelis have contacted the manufacturers and found them ready to ship equipment.

Informed sources said that the orders were for equipment contracted for before President Ford announced on March 24 a reassessment of U.S. policy on the Middle East. As part of that reassessment, the Israelis have been told there would be no new arms commitments.

A State Department official said that some confusion could arise as to what constitutes a new commitment. For example, he said, if a license expired before the material had been shipped, would it be a new commitment to issue a new license? Officials said they were looking into the matter. They said that some of the requests for licenses were made within the last few months.

Israeli concern over arms shipments was heightened recently when it became known that the administration offered to sell 14 Hawk missile batteries to Jordan—a commitment to have been made during the reassessment.

On Monday, the State Department acknowledged the discussion have been under way for the sale of military equipment to North Yemen. Officials said that the Yemen arms package would be about \$10 million.

Spokesman Robert Funnell said that the United States "is prepared to sell appropriate military equipment and some training" to the Yemen Arab Republic within the framework of our own analysis of their needs.

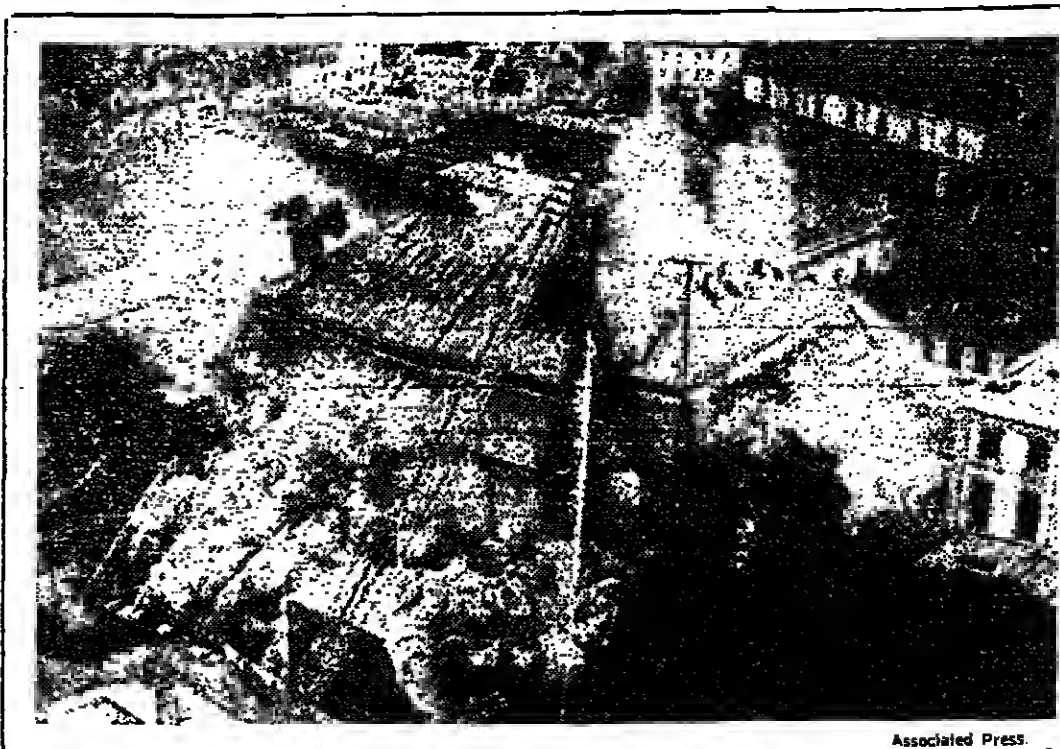
Aid Discussion. Mr. Funnell also acknowledged that an Israeli team of economists and military aid specialists is coming to Washington this month to discuss their nation's \$2.5-billion aid request. "We have been having technical talks with the Israeli Embassy here," Mr. Funnell said. "This is an extension of those talks."

Mr. Kissinger is expected to see Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz on Monday to convey to him Egypt's response to Israel's latest peace proposals. These were delivered to Mr. Kissinger in Beirut by the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Herman Eilat.

49 Political Prisoners Released by Bolivia

LA PAZ, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The Bolivian government yesterday released 49 political prisoners to mark the 15th anniversary today of the country's independence from Spain.

The government of President Hugo Banzer said in a communiqué that the amnesty was a contribution to the "spirit of harmony" that should reign in the country on the anniversary.



TUMBLING DOWN—Demolition crew early yesterday blew down the old municipal theater in Basel, Switzerland. They used 230 kilograms of explosives put into 1,189 positions. The building fell in near silence with a vibration estimated at only as great as what would be caused by 10 trucks driving by in the street at once.

Find No Place to Land

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(Continued from Page 1) permission for the aircraft to land, they said.

Further problems quickly developed. Japan Air Lines officials insisted that no weapons would be allowed on the plane when it took off, and that the crew be made up of 11 persons and not six as the terrorists demanded.

The plane, meanwhile, stood isolated about 500 yards from the terminal building. A passenger staircase was attached to its forward entrance door and occasionally one of the terrorists would make a brief appearance.

No Student Rush In Ohio Slayings. Film Expert Says

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6 (AP).—The only movement among Kent State University students closest to Ohio National Guard men was away from the troops moments before the military men turned and fired at the anti-war demonstrators five years ago, a film specialist has testified.

Robert Johnson, an image analyst for a California firm, said Monday that after 300 hours of examining an amateur film of the Kent State slayings, it was his opinion that there was no rush of students toward guardsmen such as defense attorneys have said may have led to the gunfire.

Jurors are hearing claims for \$46 million in damages arising from the May 4, 1970 incident in which four students were killed and nine wounded when guardsmen fired on demonstrators. The students were protesting former President Richard Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia.

Mr. Johnson's analysis was of a student's movie taken from a fifth-floor dormitory window nearly a quarter-mile away. The poor quality made it impossible to locate students without studying their motion, he said.

U.S. Groups Seek Kissinger Ouster From Judaism

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A Jewish group has announced that it will press for the communication from Judaism of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as "the greatest threat to the lives of millions of Jews since the days of World War II."

The conference of presidents of major U.S. Jewish activist organizations said Monday that it is sponsoring a representative, Shmuel Knopler, to Israel to consult with rabbinical authorities on the procedures for excommunication.

Rabbi Shalom Thaler, the executive vice-president of the conference, said the Jewish rite of excommunication, known as cherem, "is almost a religious weapon used by the Jewish people."

"To be desecrating of such a harsh punishment by his people, a Jew must be guilty of acts that are truly dangerous to the physical or spiritual survival of the Jewish people," Rabbi Thaler said.

"There is no doubt that Henry Kissinger is indeed guilty of such a crime," he said. Although Rabbi Thaler did not specify Mr. Kissinger's "crime," it appeared that he was referring to the secretary's role in urging Israel to make territorial concessions to Egypt in a second-stage settlement in the Sinai.

Sen. Baker's Home In D.C. Broken Into

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The Washington home of Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, was broken into and burglarized while he was out of town, police said yesterday.

Congressional sources hinted the break-in may have been in connection with government documents and said they understood some \$40,000 worth of jewels, furs and other valuables were untouched by the intruders, who were reported to have broken into Sen. Baker's safe.

Subsidy Plan To Stave Off U.K. Layoffs

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The government, battling Britain's worst unemployment in 35 years, has announced a \$10 (\$22)-a-week-per-worker handout plan for private firms to help them save threatened jobs.

Employment Secretary Michael Foot told the House of Commons yesterday that, under the temporary employment subsidy plan, a government subsidy of £10 a week would be paid for each deferred layoff of a full-time worker.

The plan, due to start Aug. 18, will cover all employment in the private sector of industry and commerce in government-designated "hard-hit areas," such as the hard hit west and northeast of England and Scotland.

If only half the eligible firms applied for and received the subsidy, between 60,000 and 80,000 layoffs might be deferred at a total cost of between \$18 million and \$38 million, Mr. Foot said.

Government figures last month showed that 1,036,000 persons were registered as unemployed, the highest total for 35 years and representing 4.5 per cent of the total work force.

Mr. Foot said that the plan was "intended to alleviate some of the effects of high unemployment in the worst-hit areas by providing for a short-term subsidy to be offered to firms which are prepared to defer planned redundancies."

The subsidy would be payable in each case for three months and could be extended for three months, he added.

Mr. Foot said that the government did not envisage continuing the scheme beyond a year. He said he hoped it would limit additions to unemployment in particularly hard-hit areas by helping employers to get over temporary difficulties and maintain their labor force and by enabling work people either to avoid the upheaval of redundancy or to gain time for retraining or redeployment.

When the crowd arrived at the three-story Communist party headquarters, site of the clash between soldiers and demonstrators in which the two died, scores of troops and armored personnel carriers barred access to the headquarters.

After an hour of heated discussion, many soldiers joined the mob and other troops swung open the gates.

The crowd surged into the building and threw out beds, literature, archives and a large wooden flag with the hammer and sickle. They removed two cars believed to belong to Communist officials and dropped them to the street, 10 feet below a garage ramp.

All the material went into the bonfires in the street.

Heavy Shooting Erupts Again Near Old Fortress in Luanda

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Heavy firing broke out today near the old Portuguese fort here where about 600 men of one of Angola's two warring liberation movements had retreated following fighting last month.

Troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) withdrew when their rival, the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), forced them out of their other strongholds in the Angolan capital. The FNLA is backed by Zaire.

Long columns of refugees headed toward Luanda under the protection of Portuguese troops after the army pulled out of the northern Angolan area of Caramona and the nearby air base of Negage.

Long Convoy. A military communiqué said hundreds of cars in a convoy several kilometers long had followed the Portuguese Army out of the area.

About 20,000 refugees have poured into Angola's second largest city, Nova Lisboa, to escape from the fighting between the rival liberation movements, the communiqué said. Reports said they were camping in a local

Lisbon Sends Troops North

(Continued from Page 1) deputies returned for the afternoon session today, but the Portuguese Democratic Movement maintained the boycott.

Police said the bomb in Coimbra was the fifth reported to less than a week around the country. A bomb exploded yesterday outside a government office in Lisbon, killing the alleged bomber.

Yesterday at Vila Nova de Famalicao, a crowd of about 5,000 marched down the main street and at each corner put up a sign naming the street after Luis Carrero Barroso, an 18-year-old youth who was one of two slain early Monday.

When the crowd arrived at the three-story Communist party headquarters, site of the clash between soldiers and demonstrators in which the two died, scores of troops and armored personnel carriers barred access to the headquarters.

After an hour of heated discussion, many soldiers joined the mob and other troops swung open the gates.

The crowd surged into the building and threw out beds, literature, archives and a large wooden flag with the hammer and sickle. They removed two cars believed to belong to Communist officials and dropped them to the street, 10 feet below a garage ramp.

All the material went into the bonfires in the street.

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As Investigation Goes On

Spain Military Seems Divided By Jailing of Liberal Officers

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Aug. 6 (WP).—The Spanish military appears to be divided by the arrest of at least 14 captains and a major for advocating reforms.

The division also revolves around the investigation of an estimated 1,000 officers, including several generals, who have been discussing the need for dismantling the dictatorship of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the danger of a colonial war with Morocco over the Sahara.

Although the military has announced only nine arrests, intelligence sources said 15 were detained.

Military sources said this week that the arrests last week and the probe by military intelligence, military judges and political police—represented an attempt to head off the formation here in Spain of an armed forces movement similar to that in Portugal.

Educated Officers. The arrested officers were in their 30s and 40s. Several have degrees in sociology, psychology, data processing or computer analysis. They have been studying the course of the Portuguese coup and have been troubled by Gen. Franco's refusal to permit any liberalization of the regime, the sources said.

They also feel that it is time for Gen. Franco, who is 82, to yield power to his designated heir, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 37. Sources said that one of the detained officers was a friend and military school classmate of the prince.

The dissident officers have other complaints, including a promotion system which favors those considered loyal to the regime and its conservative ideals, sources said.

They are also opposed to suggestions that the armed forces should put down guerrilla activities in Madrid and Barcelona, as well as Bilbao and San Sebastian, where Basque separatists have been actively fighting the police for years.

Associates of those arrested said that they are mostly "moderates" who prefer Western European democracy but that among them there may be one or two officers who believe that the Communist party should participate in political life.

'Study' Group. The officers, who belong to a "study" group called the Military Democratic Union, have been meeting in groups of 15 to 20 for months to discuss and write papers not only on the Portuguese military coup and its implications but to write a draft law on the role of the Spanish military in a democratic society and how to deal with the conflict with Morocco over the Sahara. Such political discussions by officers are illegal in Spain.

The officers circulated their papers secretly and used codes to arrange meetings, sources explained. The military police apparently collected many of these papers. Sources said the group was "mouse-trapped," but would not elaborate.

The Spanish military has been restless ever since Gen. Franco became ill last summer and yielded power temporarily to Prince Juan Carlos. Several generals, including Gen. Manuel Diaz Alegria, reportedly felt that Gen. Franco should not have resumed power after his recovery.

While sources refused to identify the generals who are being investigated, it was hinted that they advocated the moderate reforms proposed by Gen. Diaz Alegria, who was ousted as head of the high general staff by Gen. Franco last summer.

The sources said that the investigation of military political activities may eventually "involve hundreds" of officers.

The arrested men are being held at the army staff school here. Members of their families are in contact with lawyers to arrange for their defense. It is not known what charges might be brought against them.

During swearing-in ceremonies, the people of Nigeria have another opportunity to start again the task of rebuilding the nation.

In a brief address, Brig. Mohammed said the council was an urgent task before it and would have to "get down to business at once."

Possible New States. Brig. Mohammed said that panels had been set up to study the possible creation of new states and the possibility of moving the federal capital from this overcrowded coastal city to a new site.

But he did not touch on the prospect of an eventual return to civilian rule, a matter that some vocal Nigerians are still calling for. Some had been encouraged that the coup would lead to a quicker return to civilian rule in Nigeria, since a primary criticism of the previous regime by the coup supporters was that it had failed to honor promises to call elections by next year.

Brig. Mohammed, in addition, did not name or give any hint about when he would name new federal commissioners and top-level civil servants to replace those who were dismissed when the new regime took over.

Ruling Oligarchy. Normally, the Supreme Executive Council, an organization that includes federal commissioners, state governors and some permanent secretaries, joins with the head of state and the Supreme Military Council to provide Nigeria's ruling oligarchy.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian press has begun to comment on the recent changes.

Editorials generally call for the new rulers to attack the current problems of inflation, overcrowding, shortages and breakdowns in essential services.

While the ousted head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, is generally praised for his "service to the nation's unity," he is at times condemned, editorially, for "indecisiveness."

Some of his aides and state governors are being attacked, however, for alleged misconduct in office.

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Ruling Group Takes Oath In Nigeria

By Thomas A. Johnson

LAGOS, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Nigeria's new 22-man Supreme Military Council, the highest military body, was sworn in yesterday, a week after the country's apparently bloodless coup d'état.

Made up primarily of young army officers, the council also has two police officials and three naval officers.

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Some of his aides and state governors are being attacked, however, for alleged misconduct in office.

Ford Sets Visit To Vietnamese Refugee Camp

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—President Ford, who returned late Monday night from a 14-day trip to Europe, will visit a Vietnamese refugee camp in Arkansas on Sunday en route to a working vacation in Vail, Colo., the White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Ford will leave for Vail Sunday morning, stopping on the way at Fort Smith, Ark., to dedicate a medical center, and then to nearby Fort Chaffee, an inactive Army base that is serving as a refugee reception center. An estimated 16,000 Vietnamese are still housed at the base.

Mr. Ford, who will return to Washington Aug. 29, will spend next week in Vail "recharging and working." White House Press Secretary Ron Nissen said.

The President's two-week vacation will include a number of political and nonpolitical trips, including a visit to an oil-shale operation in Rifle, Colo.; a visit to the Iowa State Fair; a speech at a fund-raising dinner at Iowa Republicans and a visit to Libby Dam in Montana.

He will also

Colby Says Two CIA Fronts Made Significant U.S. Profit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Central Intelligence Agency has made significant profits on two of its front operations, the agency's director testified today.

William Colby told the House Select Committee on Intelligence, in prepared testimony that the CIA made considerable profits from Air America, an airline that aided its clandestine efforts in Southeast Asia, and from a CIA pension fund.

Air America is being disposed of while the pension fund continues to operate, although Mr. Colby said that the profits have been turned over to the U.S. Treasury since 1973. He did not specify the amounts of profit.

Most of the CIA's front operations, which the agency calls proprietaries, have been unprofitable, the director said. "I foresee a continuing need to use the proprietary mechanism to further accomplishment of agency operations," Mr. Colby said. He defined proprietaries as apparently commercial entities that are in reality controlled by the agency. "Such companies provide cover and support for clandestine activities and enable us to carry out administrative tasks discreetly."

Most proprietaries have fewer than 10 employees, but "a very few of our former proprietaries, such as Radio Free Europe and Air America, have been, fairly large entities."

Radio Free Europe, which transmits broadcasts to Eastern Europe, has been funded under regular congressional appropriation.

House Panel Acts to Get Secret Data

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence appeared this week to be headed for a sharp confrontation with the Ford administration and the Department of Defense over its attempts to obtain top-secret national security documents.

The committee voted unanimously yesterday to subpoena two documents, the National Security Council directive that created the National Security Agency, a 22,000-employee agency that directs electronic intelligence-gathering and code-breaking, the other a 1970 study of Defense Department intelligence capabilities.

A White House aide said that the first document, dubbed "Non-Secret No. 6" in intelligence circles, is so highly secret that members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence agreed to look at it on government premises and not retain it for the Senate records. The aide said that the same arrangement was offered to the House committee.

Pike Is Firm
Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., chairman of the House committee, said he was aware that the White House had made this offer before his committee voted to subpoena the materials. Moreover, he said, the House committee had agreed to the arrangement on other items.

"But we are not going to on this particular document," Rep. Pike declared. "You're talking about the document that set up the entire NSA. It's one which all members are entitled to see without shutting back and forth downtown to look at."

The White House had no official response to the news that the committee planned to issue the subpoena. A White House aide said, however, that "we wish they had come and talked this over before they took that step."

That has been the system that Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and John Tower, R-Texas, chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate committee, have consistently used.

tion since its link with the CIA was revealed.

Air America "provided cover and otherwise supported our efforts in Southeast Asia," Mr. Colby said. "Its net assets are being turned in to the Treasury."

Mr. Colby called the pension fund "a financial enterprise which enables the agency to administer certain sensitive trusts, annuities, escrows and insurance arrangements without attribution to the agency. It enables us to incur with a controlled company some of our activities we could not expose to regular insurance companies. It enables us to pay annuities to individuals whose links with the U.S. government must remain secret."

In the past, the proprietary companies retained their profits, Mr. Colby said. The intelligence chief said that, by 1973, "accumulated profits amounted to a considerable sum" so the excess was reported to Congress and was used to reduce the amount of the CIA appropriation.

The CIA's general counsel, however, advised that this did not constitute the full appropriations process and "subsequent profits have been and will be delivered to the Treasury," Mr. Colby said. Yesterday, the assistant secretary of defense for intelligence disclosed that U.S. intelligence agencies were sharply divided over whether the 1973 Middle East war would take place.

"One agency was absolutely convinced there was not going to be a war," Albert Hall told the House committee, "and another believed war was imminent."

Mr. Hall refused to say whether the conflict was between military intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency. But he said, "I wish we had had more" intelligence work at the time, adding that U.S. agencies were constrained in the data they could collect on the subject.

The assistant secretary cited the conflict as he argued that duplication between U.S. intelligence agencies is sometimes justified. In the Middle East case, he said, the United States could have had no warning before the war actually took place if it had only the one agency that predicted there would be no war.

Sen. Bayh Unit Enters Democrat For Bid in 1976

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—A Birch Bayh-for-President Committee registered with the Federal Election Commission yesterday, putting Indiana's junior senator into the crowded field for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination.

The move, without a formal declaration of candidacy by Sen. Bayh, was made after a lengthy survey of the party's liberal and labor leadership, from which Sen. Bayh hopes to draw the support necessary to challenge the Democratic center and left and win the nomination.

In the last week, Sen. Bayh has been paying courtesy calls on leading Democratic Senate colleagues, including George McGovern of South Dakota, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, and such labor leaders as AFL-CIO president George Meany and United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock.

In an interview, Sen. Bayh described the response of his Senate colleagues as "benevolent neutrality" and said Mr. Meany, Mr. Woodcock and other labor leaders "didn't encourage me."

If supporters can demonstrate financial and volunteer backing for him, Sen. Bayh said he will make a formal declaration of candidacy "sometime in the fall."

Plague Kills Navajo Girl
SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 6 (UPI).—A 3-year-old Navajo girl has died of bubonic plague in Gallup, N.M. It was reported yesterday.



Alger Hiss embraced by two office workers after court ordered his reinstatement to bar.

State Court Reinstates Hiss To the Bar in Massachusetts

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP).—Alger Hiss was ordered reinstated to the Massachusetts Bar yesterday by the state's highest court.

Hiss was disbarred in 1952, two years after he was convicted of perjury in denying to a federal grand jury that he had turned over State Department documents to Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Communist spy courier.

In its unanimous opinion, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court found that Hiss had demonstrated "moral and intellectual fitness" and therefore should be readmitted to the bar.

The court did not consider whether Hiss was guilty of innocent of the perjury charges. It did feel an admission of guilt should be required from Hiss, who has steadfastly insisted that his 1948 grand jury testimony was truthful. Such an admission would have placed Hiss in a "rueful quandary," Chief Judge Joseph Tauro wrote for the seven-member court.

"Simply Wonderful!" Hiss, 70, a printing salesman in New York, said yesterday. Hiss said he would take the oath of admission to the bar in Boston tomorrow.

"I shall start practicing one minute after that," he said. "I am in no position to hang up a shingle like a youngster. But I hope to act as a consultant and give advice."

Hiss applied last Nov. 4 for reinstatement in Massachusetts, where he first practiced law. He later moved to New York, where he also practiced and now lives. It was the first time that the Supreme Judicial Court ordered

FBI Said to Offer \$200,000 to Find Patricia Hearst

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP).—The father of sports figure Jack Scott said yesterday that FBI agents offered him up to \$200,000 to help them find kidnapped Patricia Hearst. The FBI denied it.

"At no time," said FBI spokesman Tom Harrington in Washington, "has the FBI offered Mr. Scott \$100,000 or \$200,000 for their [the Scotts'] cooperation in the Patty Hearst case."

While acknowledging that the FBI has talked to the Scotts, Mr. Harrington declined to answer related questions, saying, "This is an active FBI investigation, and I cannot comment beyond this point."

The elder Scott appeared with his son, his son's wife, Micki McGee, and professional basketball player Bill Walton at a news conference yesterday to announce that the younger Scotts would refuse to cooperate with a federal grand jury in Pennsylvania.

The jury has subpoenaed them for questioning about reports that Miss Hearst hid in a farmhouse rented by the Scotts at South Canaan, Pa.

Voting Rights Act Extended 7 Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—President Ford today signed a seven-year extension of the Voting Rights Act, which in the last decade has enfranchised more than a million blacks in Southern states.

Mr. Ford signed the extension during a brief ceremony exactly 10 years after Lyndon Johnson attached his signature to the original act.

In addition to extending the provisions of the act for seven years, the bill substantially broadens the law by permanently prohibiting literacy tests and by bringing Spanish-speaking Americans and other minorities under its coverage.

the reinstatement of a lawyer who had been disbarred.

By law, Hiss will be allowed to practice only in Massachusetts. Hiss's effort to be readmitted to the bar is part of a campaign to clear himself.

Last week, that campaign received fresh encouragement when the Justice Department made public copies of the so-called "pumpkin papers." The papers, actually five microfilms, were used to implicate Hiss as a Russian spy.

Two of the films were introduced into evidence. In Hiss's two trials in 1949 and 1950, they contained material about trade agreements and fairly routine State Department cables.

Of the remaining three rolls, locked in government files until last week, one turned out to be blank and the other two contained Navy Department documents relating to such subjects as life rafts and parachutes.

Ex-Sen. Gurney Is Acquitted Of Five Corruption Charges

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 6 (AP).—A federal jury today acquitted former Sen. Edward Gurney of five counts of an indictment charging him in an influence-peddling scheme. The jury was deadlocked on two other charges against Mr. Gurney.

The 61-year-old Republican, who gained national attention as a defender of former president Richard Nixon on the Senate Watergate committee, was acquitted of bribery, accepting unlawful compensation and three charges of lying to a federal grand jury.

Mr. Gurney said, "If they couldn't prove this case after two years and plea-bargaining by every key witness, they're not going to prove it. The government had its shot. They never had a case to begin with."

The six-woman, six-man jury said it could not reach decisions on charges accusing Mr. Gurney of conspiracy and one count of perjury.

A mistrial was declared on the unresolved charges against Mr. Gurney and one charge against former Gurney aide Joseph Bastien.

There was no immediate word

Air Fares Likely To Rise 4% for N. Atlantic Nov. 1

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP).—Most airlines serving the North Atlantic market have agreed to a 4-per-cent across-the-board fare increase effective Nov. 1, it was learned today.

However, a meeting of the carriers of the International Air Transport Association in Freeport, the Bahamas, was adjourned with four votes against the proposed increase.

The meeting will continue until Aug. 15 to allow the four carriers to change their votes. Some 60 airlines are eligible to vote.

Other fare increases agreed on included boosts of 4 per cent between the United States and the South Pacific and increases of 2 to 5 per cent on routes within Europe, between Europe and the Middle East and between Europe and Africa.

Cotton Is Named New Hampshire Interim Senator

CONCORD, N.H., Aug. 6 (UPI).—Former Sen. Norris Cotton came out of his seven-month retirement today to give New Hampshire a second U.S. senator for the first time since January.

The 75-year-old Republican veteran of 28 years in Congress received certification from Republican Gov. Meldrum Thomson to serve as interim senator until a Sept. 16 runoff election between Democrat John Durkin and Republican Louis Wyman.

Mr. Cotton was to be sworn in in Washington by Friday. The close election contest last fall between Mr. Wyman and Mr. Durkin had been unresolved and will be returned to the voters because the Senate conceded it could not decide a winner.



Edward Gurney

whether the government will make another attempt to prosecute Mr. Bastien or Mr. Gurney—the first incumbent senator to be indicted since the Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920s.

The jury, deliberating for 56 1/2 hours over 10 days, also found suspended Federal Housing Administration officials Ralph Kohn and Wayne Swiger not guilty of conspiracy.

Mr. Bastien was found not guilty of accepting unlawful compensation.

The four men were charged with conspiring to raise an illegal \$233,000 slush fund from Florida builders by selling Mr. Gurney's influence with the FHA.

Gurney Relaxed
Mr. Gurney appeared relaxed as the jury announced its verdicts. He sat with his head rested on his fingertips while his daughters, constantly at his side through the long deliberations, sat expressionless in a corner of the courtroom.

Before dismissing the jury, which sat through 24 weeks of testimony, arguments and deliberations, U.S. District Judge Ben Krentzman thanked members for their patience and effort.

He said the jury members had proven "a model for jurors in this country."

Mr. Gurney decided not to seek re-election in 1974 after being indicted by a federal grand jury in Jacksonville.

Soviet Intentions Suspected

Sharp Senate Fight Expected On Any New SALT Agreement

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Ford administration officials said this week that they expect a sharp political fight should a new strategic arms limitation accord be worked out with the Soviet Union and submitted for Senate approval.

Following his latest talks in Helsinki with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, Mr. Ford said that further "progress" toward an accord had been reached.

But Ford aides said that no matter how scrupulously a new agreement is drafted for limiting offensive missiles and bombers to 2,400, of which 1,320 missiles can have multiple warheads, it is sure to come under severe scrutiny.

Several public figures highly skeptical of Soviet intentions have already, in advance of a new arms agreement, deliberately leaked details of alleged Soviet "violations" or other acts of bad faith in complying with the terms of the 1972 strategic arms limitation accord.

Nielson Lund, the former secretary of defense, who argued for approval in 1972 of the first agreement, has accused Moscow of cheating on both the treaty on anti-ballistic missiles and the interim accord putting certain limits on offensive systems.

Large Loopholes
Adm. Elmo Zumwalt Jr., former chief of naval operations, in an article with Adm. Worth Bagley, former deputy chief of operations, has charged Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with negotiating the 1972 accord with enough loopholes "to drive a truck through."

They have accused Mr. Kissinger and former President Richard Nixon of deliberately deceiving Congress about the accord.

The charges have been supported by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who already has indicated that he intends to make the arms negotiations an issue in his quest for the presidency next year.

Committed to a policy of secrecy about the continuing negotiations with the Russians, the Ford administration has done little to offset the criticism of the Soviet compliance. Mr. Ford in a news conference June 25 categorically said, "There have been no violations" by the Russians, but this prompted Adm. Zumwalt to say that Mr. Ford was in error.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has talked in more detail than Mr. Ford about the situation, but he seems to side with the critics in his charge that, at least on one key provision of the 1972 accord dealing with heavy missiles, Mr. Kissinger did a poor job of negotiating.

Heavy, Light Missiles

Concerning the heavy or light missile dispute—a major negotiating issue in 1972—the interim accord provided that neither side would convert light missile launchers into heavy ones, but they were unable to reach an agreement on exactly what was light and what was heavy.

The United States wanted to be sure that the Russians, who have 308 SS-9 missile launchers, now being converted to so-called SS-16s, would not increase their number, since the SS-9 and the SS-16 are bigger than anything in the U.S. arsenal.

The United States proposed in 1972 that Russia agree that any missile larger than 70 cubic meters be regarded as a heavy missile, since the main Soviet light missile—the SS-11—and the U.S. Minuteman were each about 60 cubic meters, and this would mean that light missiles could not become heavy ones.

The Russians refused to be pinned down on such a specific figure, although they did consent to an interpretation that the dimensions of silo launchers not be increased by more than 10 to 15 per cent.

Aware of the possible opening left to the Russians, the United States on May 28, 1973, the day that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev signed the accord, said that it would regard any missile "having a volume significantly greater than that of the largest light intercontinental ballistic missile now in operation on either side to be a heavy ICBM." Mr. Laird said in 1972 that "significantly" meant 30 per cent.

Adequate Safeguard
In defending the accord before Congress, Mr. Kissinger said that there was "an adequate safeguard against a substantial substitution of heavy missiles for light missiles."

But the Russians have substituted a missile known as the SS-19 for the SS-11, and U.S. intelligence reports the SS-19 is much larger in volume and in its payload capacity than the SS-11.

Mr. Laird says that the SS-19 is 50 per cent larger than the SS-11. Moreover, the SS-11 could lift off about 2,500 pounds. The

SS-19 can put up a weight of about 7,500 pounds, intelligence sources said, thereby giving it considerably more of a nuclear payload.

Mr. Schlesinger, in talking with newsmen recently, said that the deployment of the SS-19 "is inconsistent with the American unilateral statement." He said that the Russians were not bound by the U.S. unilateral statement concerning a "significant" increase in size, but that their action raised questions "as to the inherent worth of unilateral statement," an implicit rebuke of Mr. Kissinger.

The issues raised by the critics of the 1972 accord are not crucial in themselves, Ford administration officials said, but will become increasingly important if a new strategic accord is brought to the Senate for approval.

The critics, such as Sen. Jackson, have already said they would require a full examination of Soviet compliance with the 1972 accord before acting on a new agreement.

This could be a lengthy discussion, and with Mr. Ford unlikely to reach a new agreement with Mr. Brezhnev before October, this could mean a sharp dispute as the country moves into an election year.

FBI Queries Foster Son About Hoffa

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP).—The foster son of James Hoffa, Charles O'Brien, who is being described as a key figure in finding the former president of the Teamsters' Union, turned up today at the union hall where Hoffa began his rise to power in 1934.

Union sources said that FBI agents talked with Mr. O'Brien at the Local 299 Union Hall.

Meanwhile, one of Hoffa's lawyers, Leonard Boudin of New York, said that he believes Hoffa's disappearance since last Wednesday is related to his efforts to return to union office.

Mr. Boudin, who released a statement through his office, said, "I regard the kidnapping, assault or murder, whichever it is, to be the result of a conspiracy to violate Mr. Hoffa's civil rights."

The Hoffa family confirmed today that Mr. O'Brien was seen getting into a car Thursday morning near the spot where Hoffa's abandoned car was located that day.

Mr. O'Brien refused all comment today and went into conference with his lawyer and with Robert Holmes, Teamsters vice president who heads Detroit Local 327 and is close to Hoffa forces and those of Teamsters' general president Frank Fitzsimmons.

Earlier it had been reported by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that Mr. O'Brien had been seen on the day after Hoffa disappeared in the company of a close associate of Mr. Fitzsimmons, Hoffa's rival for Teamsters leadership. The newspaper, quoting unnamed sources, also said that when Mr. O'Brien was spotted he was getting into a car outside the restaurant in which Hoffa was last seen.

Meanwhile, the family offered a \$200,000 reward for information concerning Hoffa's disappearance. The family also appealed to Teamster members across the country "to aid us in solving this heartbreaking mystery." It announced the establishment of the Jimmy Hoffa Reward Fund for those wishing to add to the \$200,000.

Judge Bars Death Penalty In Little Case

Orders Her Tried for Murder in 2d Degree

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 6 (AP).—A Superior Court judge ruled out a first-degree murder charge against Joan Little today and ordered that she be tried for second-degree murder in the slaying of her white jailer.

The ruling means that Miss Little, a 21-year-old black, will not be sentenced to death if convicted in the case.

Conviction of first-degree murder in North Carolina carries a mandatory death sentence. The death penalty cannot be imposed on anyone convicted of a lesser charge.

Earlier in the day, defense attorney Marvin Miller argued for dismissal of all charges, asserting that the state had failed to show the cause of 62-year-old jailer Clarence Allgood's death or who caused the death. After Judge Hamilton Hobgood denied the motion for dismissal without asking for arguments from the prosecution, Mr. Miller said, "He wants the case to go to the jury, in my opinion."

The judge's rulings on defense motions came after the prosecution, conceding that its argument was based on circumstantial evidence, rested its case. Prosecution attorney John Wilkinson said the state's evidence was circumstantial because there were no witnesses to Mr. Allgood's slaying. But he said prosecutors would show in closing arguments that Miss Little is guilty.

Eighteen witnesses were called to the stand during the eight days it took the state to present its case. Judge Hobgood denied a prosecution request today to take the jury to Washington, N.C., to view the scene of the crime at the Beaufort County jail.

The state charges Miss Little stabbed Mr. Allgood with an ice pick in an attempt to escape from the jail. The defense says Miss Little, who was being held on a breaking-and-entering conviction, stabbed the jailer to defend herself from sexual attack and then fled the jail for fear that no one would believe her. She surrendered to authorities in Raleigh eight days after the Aug. 27 slaying.

In final prosecution testimony today, William Pearce, a State Bureau of Investigation chemist, said he had determined that holes found in Mr. Allgood's shirt were made by a small, sharp object. He said the pattern of the holes indicated that the shirt had been partly buttoned when the jailer was stabbed.

Mr. Allgood's shirt was unbuttoned when his body was found in Miss Little's cell. He was found nude from the waist down and was clutching an ice pick in his right hand.

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Foreign Policy Must Be Shaped

While Congress is away for a pause in its year's occupation, it would be well for its members, as well as for the administration, to brood awhile on their relations to one another and to the formation of foreign policy. Not that the executive and the legislative have been any more cooperative with respect to domestic matters—the mutual defiance expressed in laws passed and laws vetoed made that quite plain. But the United States still has enough intrinsic internal strength to muddle about a bit on matters of housing and welfare, energy and taxes, however costly the muddling might be. But unless that process, or lack of it, stops at the water's edge, the results could be far more dangerous.

Congress, buoyed by a popular suspicion that too much power has fallen into, or been taken over by, the hands of the President, has been asserting itself in foreign policy. But its assertions have not made much sense. The emigration clause in the Soviet Trade Act has helped neither trade nor the potential emigrants. Barring arms shipments to Turkey has jeopardized NATO and U.S. interests in NATO without forcing any real progress toward a solution of the Cyprus dilemma. The House has been trying to meddle in the critical Panama Canal question in a manner that is purely negative. Relations with Czechoslovakia have been seriously damaged by a congressional demand that U.S. property claims there be reimbursed in full—a condition that has not been applied elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain.

This melange of contradictory special situations, created by Congress, has not only brought adverse consequences for the United States in these particular instances, but has weakened the administration generally in its conduct of foreign affairs. It can be explained partly by the legacy of Vietnam,

partly by the lack of leadership within Congress that can direct the lawmakers toward national goals, partly by the inability of the administration to make out a truly convincing case for its overall policy. Indeed, it has been questioned whether there is a general policy in the White House and the State Department.

But this last question arises, in turn, from the fact that the complexity of today's world does not permit the kind of broad conceptualization that George Kennan, for example, was able to express immediately after World War II.

Containment, in that time of the budding cold war, made sense, and most aspects of foreign policy could be related to it, both by the executive and by Congress. True, there could be, and were, many arguments about the applications of containment, and it can now be realized that errors were made. But at least the word offered a reasonably clear-cut, if often over-simplified, statement of national goals in international matters.

Détente does not yet lend itself to that type of conceptualization. Mr. Kissinger has been accused of opportunism and improvisation in his conduct of foreign affairs—but the other side, except for the convinced cold warriors, does not have any general approach to set against it. So each issue is argued on its supposed merits as a special case, often cutting across old relationships without making new friends, often adversely affecting the real interests of the nation.

It is not easy to see how this can be corrected; the world is in fact full of special cases. But some concepts do have to be formed and stated: some method of fitting the particular into the general has to be evolved. It cannot be done by facile slogans, nor by harking back to old stereotypes. But it has to be done.

How to Break the Turkish Logjam

When the administration failed to induce Congress to loosen the Turkish arms embargo, Turkey responded, as it had threatened, by closing down the two dozen American bases and declaring the U.S.-Turkish defense agreement "dead." So that corner of NATO is a shambles. Some in the administration now wonder whether the realization of Turkey's threat to the bases may bring Congress to a new view on the embargo. We think, however, that there's a more promising way.

The way to solve the Turkish problem is to tackle the Cyprus problem, since it is the plight of Cyprus that is most on the congressional majority's mind. Suddenly, moreover, this may be becoming possible in a manner almost no one had foreseen.

While the political struggle in Washington over the embargo went on, few people paid attention to the communal talks—between Greek-Cypriot representative Glafkos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash—that were being held intermittently in Vienna under UN auspices. The reason probably was that those talks were going nowhere. Hardly had the embargo been confirmed, however, when those talks began to move. Public agreement was reached on refugees trapped behind the lines: 10,000 Greek Cypriots in the Turkish-occupied north can go to the south if they wish, and 9,000 Turkish Cypriots in the south can go north. It was further reported that a secret understanding had been reached on the outlines of a political compromise: The Turks would yield certain territory and, in return, Greek Cypriots would accept a two-zone federation with a weak central government, as demanded by Ankara.

The important but peripheral humani-

tarian deal announced in Vienna does not touch the unmitigated central refugee problem of the 200,000 other Greek Cypriots uprooted by the Turkish Army last year. And even if the report of it is true, a secret understanding at the Denkash-Clerides level is a long way from the requisite official acceptance of it by Ankara on one side and Cypriot President Makarios (and Athens) on the other. It does seem, nonetheless, that the confrontation over the embargo was balking a certain provisional readiness to compromise on the part of the Cypriots: Turkish pressure or their own pride was keeping Turkish Cypriots from taking any step that might appear as a concession made under American pressure, while Greek Cypriots perhaps did not wish to make any gesture that would help Congress see its way to restore the flow of Turkish arms.

Whatever the case, the interesting question remains: Are the Cypriots really ready to make their own peace? Archbishop Makarios is always a question mark, but he is the one man crucial to his community's acceptance of the harsh new situation created by the Turkish invasion. The Turkish-Cypriot minority must satisfy not only its own requirements but the requirements of Turkey's prestige—a double burden. In the circumstances, it might be wise to suspend the two ancillary quarrels, between Turkey and the United States and between the Congress and the administration, while the Cypriot communal talks go on. These talks are due to resume in New York on Sept. 2. It is all too clear that the embargo cannot be lifted while the situation on Cyprus remains frozen. But in a context of progress on Cyprus, the embargo would dissolve.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Impasse in Portugal

The ruling troika formed in Lisbon last month for the stated purpose of normalizing Portugal's political situation is proving a failure thus far. It has still been unable to produce a new cabinet to govern the country despite increasing resort to repressive action by the regime, activist anti-Communism at the grass-roots level is underlining the determination of the vast majority of Portuguese not to become slaves of a Communist dictatorship.

Apart from politics the increasingly chaotic economic situation makes more and more ordinary Portuguese distrust the competence of the present military rulers. The rise in tension is reflected in such recent developments as the murder of two anti-Communists by troops.

In part the impotence of the troika seems to derive from the bitter political and personal animosities inside it. In recent public statements, two of the three members—President Francisco de Costa Gomes and the security chief, Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho—have been at opposite ends of the political spectrum. In addition Gen. Carvalho, who speaks for the Maoists and the extreme left, has made known his unwilling-

ness to serve as vice-premier under the troika member representing the Moscow-oriented Communists, Premier Vasco Gonçalves. Regrettably the President, generally the most moderate of the three, has also been the weakest in the ruling clique's internal struggles. Perhaps, however, his spine has been fortified by the plain speaking he heard from Western leaders during his brief visit to Helsinki last week.

In any event, the troika is operating with a total lack of political legitimacy. The army officers in control of the leftist Armed Forces Movement may have been converted to revolutionary ideology in the process of fighting Portugal's foredoomed African colonial wars, but there has been no similar conversion of the bulk of the Portuguese people despite the systematic debasement of the Portuguese communications media into vehicles for leftist propaganda.

The only hope for peaceful resolution of Portugal's crisis lies in dissolution of the troika and its replacement by a new, civilian-dominated democratic government that truly represents the aspirations and will of the majority of the Portuguese people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1900

ST. PETERSBURG—It has been learned from very well-informed sources that active negotiations are now proceeding between the Russian and American governments, the outcome of which will probably be a resolution to uphold the integrity of China unconditionally. There is in all probability absolutely no truth to the rumor that Russia and America will partition China.

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1925

NEW YORK—Gene Tunney, the ex-Marine hero, tonight, and the only man who ever succeeded in knocking out Tommy Gibbons, has formally claimed the heavyweight championship of the world. Tunney declares that Jack Dempsey has abdicated his crown right to the title by refusing to fight any real competitor for the crown until the latter part of 1925. Tunney is ready to fight one and all.



After Helsinki: Need for Watchdogs

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The first test of the Kremlin's compliance with the Helsinki declaration came the day after the conference ended.

The 35 heads of government had made their speeches, had uttered their platitudes, had agreed that universal freedom was as noble a concept as motherhood. But there was also the strictly practical obligation to publish the full text of the declaration in the participating countries, including the Soviet Union, whose delegates had reacted with understandable chill to this idea when it was first proposed in the preliminary negotiations.

The text includes, after all, a number of provisions about the freedom of information, contacts across borders, and the like, which the Kremlin fought hard to exclude, because it was afraid of the use to which its own citizens might put them. There are, of course, a number of ways in which both the spirit and the letter of the publication requirement may be evaded—as is true of all the other clauses of the document, none of which are legally binding on the signatories.

Sold Out

One device which Moscow has used in comparable situations in the past was to publish a small number of copies which were promptly sold out. Another was to limit the distribution of the copies. Yet another was to show them in a few bookshop windows where foreigners might see them, but if anyone asked, the answer was that they had been sold out.

In the event, most Soviet papers have published a clearly inadequate summary of the Helsinki declaration. It takes up a whole page, but it deals mostly with the points which the Kremlin has been most concerned to get across, such as European security, frontiers, and the like.

The issues of freedom in the widest sense, which the West was concerned to get across, are summarized in a single, concluding sentence, which says that the document also "contains a section on cooperation in humanitarian and other fields, including contacts between people, the exchange of information and cooperation in culture and education."

But the two main Moscow papers, Pravda and Izvestia, have published the full text of all the chapters, all 30,000 words of it, in the solid pages of print. Any Soviet citizen summoned before the police chief to be told that he cannot go abroad, or do any of the other things which the declaration promises to encourage, can now underline all the tricky clauses and shove them firmly under the official nose.

What is more, the combined circulation of Pravda and Izvestia is 20 million copies, which will probably greatly exceed the total number of copies to be published in the Western world in the form of white papers and the like. Furthermore, those Soviet papers which did not publish the full text told their readers that they could find it in Pravda and Izvestia. The Kremlin has obviously passed the first test with flying colors.

It may be, as some Western diplomats suggest, that the undertaking to publish the text in this form had been extracted privately from Moscow as part of the negotiating package which made the Helsinki summit possible. But the Kremlin refused to agree to the setting up of a permanent organization to check the compliance of participating states with the provisions of the declaration. This need not remain the handicap it seems—provided, however, that the task is not left to the governments, in East or West, whose concern with humanitarian issues is usually less than the lip service which they always pay to them.

U.S. Boast

The diplomatic jamboree which is to be held in Belgrade in two years to examine the working of the Helsinki declaration could prove to be as futile an exercise as the three days of speechmaking at the Helsinki summit. Before the West knew that Brezhnev badly wanted the summit, it was able to dangle it in front of his nose for a number of years and to get a number of concessions—on Berlin, the German treaties, the Middle East—in exchange for giving him what he wanted.

Some argue that they were not important concessions, but the proud boast of a Kissinger aide that "we have sold the European Security Conference to them" generalizes over some very real cause of influence in Eastern Europe and its borders elsewhere, principally with China. American officials, who like to think they are Yankee traders, claim Brezhnev had to pay heavily for this privilege in months of advance negotiations by making a new Berlin deal which retains the partition wall and pledges facilitated visas for journalists and geographically divided families.

In 1954, when the Kremlin first began to work for the arrangements that were signaled in Helsinki, the United States was still the only superpower with a consequently respected voice. This position was backed by the fact of its strategic invulnerability. Because the Soviet Union had no intercontinental weapons systems, Washington enjoyed the luxury of speaking loud while carrying a big stick. That brief moment vanished with the missile that threw up Sputnik in 1957. It is no fault of later administrations that U.S. bargaining power has dwindled since.

Kremlin Goals

For 21 years the Kremlin pursued a series of related policy objectives: a demilitarized zone in Europe; suppression of foreign bases; withdrawal of troops to their homelands; atomic non-proliferation; reduction of forces in both halves of Germany; European arms limitation and dissolution of military coalitions. In the wake of the Helsinki euphoria it may be anticipated that one by one these goals will be revived.

Some groups, like Amnesty International or the various Jewish bodies concerned with freedom of emigration, could monitor the fulfillment of the provisions in which they have a special interest. Existing bodies concerned professionally with, say, the flow of information, with travel or literature, education or culture, to mention only a few of the issues with which the declaration deals, could monitor progress in their own fields.

The list of possibilities is endless. Precisely because the field is so vast, the well-meaning efforts of small and isolated groups might make hardly a dent in the Communist world's formidable armor. What is needed is a watchdog organization which would bring together all the information collected by the various groups and publish it from time to time, and constantly rap at the heels of Western governments which might be inclined, for the sake of a quiet life or of diplomatic advantage, to forgive and forget—forgive the Kremlin and forget their own promises.

Some Doubts on '76

Ford's First Year

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At the end of his first year in the White House, and the beginning of his campaign for four more years beyond 1978, President Ford must know that, even among the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen who wish him well, there is a strain of doubt.

The doubt is not primarily about this last year, though you can get an argument about his policies in both parties. His personal conduct has been almost faultless. He has been open, available, candid and truthful, even at times when it exposed his own misjudgments, and contradictions.

After Nixon, for the transition, this was probably more important than anything else. He removed the atmosphere of conspiracy. He saw his political opponents, argued out the issues with Mike Mansfield and his former colleagues in the House of Representatives, and vetoed their bills when he thought they were wrong.

Furious Buddies

Even now, his old buddies on the Hill are furious about what they regard as his "government by veto," but when they are angry, he invites them down to the White House to talk it over, and when they think he is wrong, they at least believe he is honest. This is a big change in the last year, and a triumph of Ford's character and personality.

All this has come out in the newspaper and television reviews of his first year in the White House. The reporters and commentators who watch the calendar and have to write about these political anniversaries have all concentrated on the point that Ford is "a decent human being." This tells us something about the sad state of our politics—decency, fairness and openness are now news, not things to be taken for granted, but maybe enough to elect a man in his 60s for another four years.

This is the big change in the President in the last year. He had a clear picture of himself not so long ago as an appointed vice-president and an accidental and astonished president. He saw himself then as a temporary and interim president in his 60s who would go home to Grand Rapids after an unexpected triumph and look after his ailing wife.

But in this last year, surrounded by the majesty of the White House and reassured by the press and his ceremonial duties at home and abroad, he has decided to go for another term. This is where the element of doubt comes in.

Modesty

It is easy to be grateful for his modesty and grace in the transition from Nixon. He has been an almost perfect interim presi-

dent, but when he takes popular acclaim for the transition as support for another four years into the radical problems of the 1980s, he raises a different question.

He is a deeply conservative and national man in an increasingly suffering from disruption and shock. He is a happy and appreciative man, with a kind of fumbling practical wisdom, but he does not really grapple with the perplexing problems or the insistent hum of the age.

In this sense, he is very honest about his past, as leader of an opposition. He senses the stress and anxiety of the young, and occasionally resents the smugness and pushers and extravagantly greedy lobbyists on the Hill, but in the crunch he comes down on the side of things as they were, and worries more about the threat of Reagan than the threat of the coming revolution of the hungry two-thirds of the world.

There is something very admirable, and even good about all this, if you look merely at the last year, when the nation needed a respite from the tensions of Vietnam and Watergate, but in looking at the President at the end of his first year, it is important to distinguish between the past and the future. He has glimpses of the gloomy future, but he has an optimistic conscience about the Republican past and the threat of conservative opposition at the Republican nominating convention next year. He can go to Helsinki and give amnesty to the Russians for their aggressions in Eastern Europe, but not to his own fellow countrymen who opposed Vietnam. It is hard to discern any guiding purpose in his thought, any visible center in his philosophy for the future, or any directing brain.

Poison Stopped

In short, he has stopped the poison in our political system in the last year, which is quite an achievement, but in being grateful for that we should not forget the question he has now put to the people, namely that we should reward him by electing him to lead us through the radical problems into the 1980s.

There are problems for the young men of the rising generation, and the tragedy of American politics is that we seem to be stuck in both parties with men in their 60s.

For the last year of Gerald Ford, we should be grateful, but for the four years after 1976, since an election is not a judgment on the past but a bet on the future, maybe we should be careful. It is easy to celebrate his happy first birthday in the White House, but not necessarily to wish him many happy returns.

Ice Water After the Sauna

By C. L. Sulzberger

STOCKHOLM.—The pleasant Finnish custom of a hot sauna followed by a freezing dip serves as a healthy stimulus and dousing the head in ice water after the radiant smiles of Helsinki's European Security Summit is an exercise much to be commended.

It required many years for Soviet diplomacy to bring about the enterprise which achieved for Moscow consensus ratification of its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and its borders elsewhere, principally with China. American officials, who like to think they are Yankee traders, claim Brezhnev had to pay heavily for this privilege in months of advance negotiations by making a new Berlin deal which retains the partition wall and pledges facilitated visas for journalists and geographically divided families.

In 1954, when the Kremlin first began to work for the arrangements that were signaled in Helsinki, the United States was still the only superpower with a consequently respected voice. This position was backed by the fact of its strategic invulnerability.

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For 21 years the Kremlin pursued a series of related policy objectives: a demilitarized zone in Europe; suppression of foreign bases; withdrawal of troops to their homelands; atomic non-proliferation; reduction of forces in both halves of Germany; European arms limitation and dissolution of military coalitions. In the wake of the Helsinki euphoria it may be anticipated that one by one these goals will be revived.

Meanwhile various nations of the West, led by the United States, are rivaling each other in attempts to invest billions in the Soviet Union to gain access to its markets and resources and to make available their own techniques and advanced technology in exchange.

Crumbling NATO has no cogent new strategy. Its conventional strength is no match for Russia's. Its European members believe U.S. strategic nuclear missiles would only be used against Russia if American territory or installations were first hit. And despite the Helsinki Congress, the superpowers deal with each other independently of their allies who receive courteous ex post facto reports.

Last week's European summit bent a principle Henry Kissinger enunciated on Dec. 27, 1973, that the United States would not permit "selective détente." As far as Portugal goes, that's just what has been produced.

Tilt

In retrospect, the United States has manufactured much of its own weakness by actions in the realm of foreign policy on the part of both the executive and legislative branches. To find back door access to Moscow and to propose bilateral accords which the Kremlin was actively seeking, we tilted toward Pakistan to get to Peking, then moved from there to the Soviet Union supermarket.

Favoring Pakistan sacrificed what shreds of influence we had left in India. Courting China the abrupt way we did offended Japan. Now the Chinese have cooled off, and with Russia we've

got what the Russians were themselves angling for. Congressional pressures helped us lose prestige in Southeast Asia and may produce a dangerous mirage of peace in the Middle East.

From our viewpoint, the Mediterranean is a mess. What began as negligence by the executive on the Greece-Turkey-Cyprus issue has been compounded by gross legislative interference. Congress is getting a busybody complex. And now the United States—which foreigners will consider one government, not two or three—is reviled in Athens, Ankara and Moscow all at once.

Not Prepared

The executive in Washington has been so pilloried almost all with respect to the CIA—that nobody seems prepared to help our friends in Portugal (who once both liked us and respected us) or even to formulate a policy that could save that little land from a brutal takeover given under the able encouragement by Moscow.

In his "The Heritage of Henry Adams," Brooks Adams wrote: "Democracy is an infinite mass of conflicting minds and of conflicting interests, which by the persistent action of such a solvent as the modern competitive industrial system, becomes resolved into what is, in substance, a vapor, which loses in collective energy in proportion to the pervasiveness of its expansion." Since that book, published during the 1919 treaty negotiations, democracy has clearly been perfected because, judging by the "vapor" issuing from Helsinki's sauna, its collective intellectual energy has evaporated.

Letters

On Passing

July was a bad month for international news and newsmen. IET obit noted the deaths of two really fine pros—Alan Jank of AP Rome and Louis Deroche of AFP Washington. They were as different as a Frenchman and an American can be. Yet they were the same as earthy humor.

human decency and news honesty. Neither ever let a good story nor a good man down. The Lord takes away I pray he has put two equals into the pipeline. PICKETT LUMPKIN, Vienna.

Search for Peace

We are all pleased to see the astronaut's return to earth safely.

But after reading recent front-page headlines in the NYT—"Clash in Athens," "Fighting in Angola," "Israeli Seize 7 in Lebanese Raid," "Ford Will Meet Brezhnev Twice," there clearly is, as previously reported, more peace in heaven than there is on earth.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.



LIKE FATHER . . .—Maj. Gen. George Patton 3d wore "a controlled military smile" as Gen. Robert Shoemaker (right), commanding officer at Fort Hood, Texas, handed over the colors of the 2d Armored Division, the "Hell on Wheels" division that his father commanded during World War II.

Haig Bolsters NATO Along North Front

Sees 'Maldeployment' Of Alliance Forces

By Drew Middleton

CASTEAU, Belgium, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. has begun to alter the deployment of U.S. forces on the Central European front to correct a long-standing strategic weakness in NATO.

The objective, the supreme allied commander said in an interview, is to strengthen forces on the northern sector of a front that runs from Denmark to Switzerland. The most powerful Soviet armored forces, being equipped with the latest tanks, are concentrated on the north German plain in East Germany.

One of the two U.S. Infantry brigades will be added to the NATO forces will be assigned to the Northern Army Group area, held at present by West German, British, Belgian, Dutch and Canadian forces.

'Maldeployment'

What Gen. Haig termed the "maldeployment" of forces, especially those of the U.S. Seventh Army, has been sharply criticized in the United States and other alliance countries on the ground that the best force, the Seventh Army, is too far south to share in the defense of the north German plain, across which Soviet tanks would be expected to attack.

West German military leaders, the only dissenters, would prefer a stronger concentration facing Czechoslovakia, where the Russians have maintained five divisions since 1960.

Gen. Haig said "we must strengthen our position on the ground and in the air in the north."

Gen. Haig replaced Gen. Andrew Goodpaster in December, 1974. Although the choice by President Ford of his predecessor's White House chief of staff aroused controversy in the Army, the general showed no sign that this had affected his determination to push NATO defensive lines as far forward as possible and to increase international training.

His concern with the defensive posture in northwestern Europe is equaled by his anxiety over the southern front, on the Mediterranean. He sees the situation in Turkey as potentially disastrous to NATO, involving, if the worst comes, the loss of a million "well-trained, highly motivated" Turkish troops and airmen.

In Europe the West faces Soviet forces equipped with at least 16,000 tanks in service and approximately 40,000 in reserve. The military problem, as Gen. Haig sees it, is one in which NATO must "take risks" by positioning forces as far forward as possible to reduce the military and political impact of attack.

Argentine Army Kills 8 Guerrillas, Has 2 Casualties

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6 (AP)—At least eight guerrillas were killed and an army officer and a soldier were wounded in a clash in northern Argentina, the army said yesterday.

The encounter, which was in the Tucuman area more than 1,000 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, occurred four days after a leftist guerrilla group offered a truce—if the government was willing to release political prisoners and repeal an anti-subversion law.

The government has not replied officially to the truce offer, made by the extremist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), one of the largest and most active guerrilla groups in Argentina.

Meanwhile, another little-known guerrilla organization, believed to be an ERP splinter group, said in a communiqué that it had released a kidnapped executive of the West German telecommunications firm Siemens after payment of a million-dollar ransom.

Shelly Grossman

SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 6 (AP)—Shelly Grossman, 47, an internationally known photographer and conservationist, died last Wednesday in Switzerland after suffering a coronary thrombosis, his family reported here.

Mr. Grossman, a resident of Santa Fe, was in Switzerland working on photography of alpine flowers.

During the early 1960s, he was a major contributor to eight volumes of the Life Nature Library Series and was natural history adviser for the American Heritage Series Guide to the United States.

Odelia Spears

JACKSON, La., Aug. 6 (UPI)—Odelia Spears, who celebrated her 115th birthday last week, died yesterday at a state geriatric hospital.

Mrs. Spears, who said she was born a slave on a plantation south of Baton Rouge in 1860, was bedridden and blind at the time of her death.

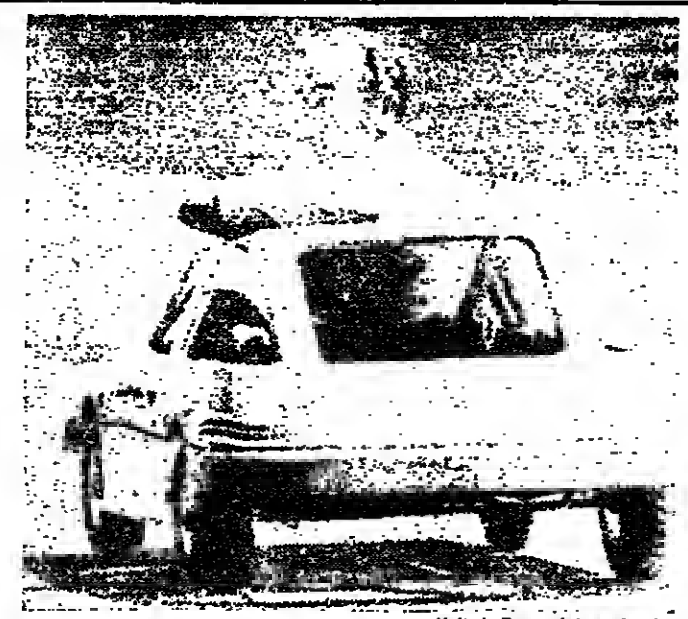
Shark Bites Off Leg Of Man Fleeing China

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (UPI)—A shark bit off the left leg of a 24-year-old man, believed to be a resident of Canton, while the Chinese was attempting to swim to Hong Kong from China, across Miao Bay, police said this week.

The victim was found by police and airlifted to a government hospital, where a spokesman described his condition as "poor." His brother, who had made the swim with him, was held by police.

Dogs Prove Their Worth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—More than 100 specially trained dogs sniffed out contraband drugs worth \$34.6 million on the illegal market in the 12-month period that ended June 30, the Customs Department reported.



MICRO-CAR—What appears to be the ultimate in compact cars chugging along a street in San Rafael, Calif. It gets 200 miles to a gallon and costs only \$250. But it isn't for sale; it is a promotional gimmick for the American Motor Company's Pacer car.

General Motors-Korea Made Political Contribution in 1972

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The joint ventures of General Motors Corp. in South Korea made a political contribution there in 1972 of \$250,000, which they claim was made on GM-Korea's behalf.

General Motors denied that it authorized the contribution and said that it has sought unsuccessfully so far to recover the money.

The disclosure of the contribution was made Monday following statements by General Motors that it had made no political contributions in South Korea. The company has acknowledged that General Motors-Korea contributed \$125,000 last year and \$104,000 this year to the South Korean National Defense Fund, which it describes as a nonpolitical entity.

General Motors said it did not know who the recipient of the Korean political contribution was.

Canada Payments

General Motors also has acknowledged making contributions to the two major political parties in Canada in 1974. Correspondence between General Motors and the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, which the subcommittee released Monday, disclosed the South Korean payments and the size of the Canadian contribution—\$50,000 to each party.

A source on the subcommittee said that the payments raised two questions. The first, he said, is how legislation could be framed to cope with the issue of political payments overseas by U.S. multinational corporations when—as in the case of General Motors-Korea—the U.S. companies are sometimes involved in joint ventures or other arrangements with local businesses in the country concerned.

Leftist Council Names Socialist Mayor of Venice

VENICE, Aug. 6 (AP)—Communist and Socialist city councilors today agreed on the election of a Socialist, Mario Rigo, 48, as mayor.

The formal appointment of Mr. Rigo will take place during Friday's meeting of the Municipal Council in which the Marxist coalition has a majority of 32—23 Communists and 10 Socialists.

The Christian Democrats, who had ruled Venice for the last 24 years, will be forced into opposition with 11 councilors.

The appointment of a Socialist as mayor of Venice, with a Communist candidate as deputy mayor, was the latest episode in the leftist's move to power in municipal, provincial and regional offices as a result of Communist gains in the June elections.

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Not Great, But 'Most Satisfying'

Lords Win a Rare Victory Over Commons

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The House of Lords won one of its rare victories over the House of Commons today, just enough to remind the House of Commons that the 1,074 lords and ladies of the realm can on occasion rise above party politics and vote on a moral issue.

Technically the victory lay in a Commons decision Monday night by a vote of 268 to 261 to accept a Lords amendment to a government housing bill. The effect of the amendment is to continue penalties on local officials who had willfully defied a law three years ago raising the rents in public housing.

Many here, however, saw the issue in broader terms: Could a handful of people escape punishment for ignoring the laws of Parliament without threatening the whole structure of parliamentary government? The Lords said no and in the end, even some Labor members of the Commons—who had been under tremendous union pressure to rescind the penalties—grudgingly agreed.

Most Satisfying

"We can't try to push the Commons around very often," said an earl, referring to the fact that the Lords have virtually no real power. "But when we do, it's most satisfying."

To appreciate the victory requires a brief recapitulation. In 1972, the Conservatives passed a housing act that raised rents on low-income housing. Most officials went along, but the Labor majority of the local council in the former mining town of Clay Cross, Derbyshire, did not.

Inspired partly by their hatred of the Tory government, partly by the tacit encouragement of influential figures in the Labor party, the Clay Cross councilors refused to raise rents. Their disobedience won the support of many of the 10,000 inhabitants of the town, where the average basic wage was \$30 a week and where

Hong Kong Gang Gets \$1.25 Million

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (AP)—Ten bandits firing pistols held up two private bank cars at the mouth of Hong Kong's cross-harbor tunnel yesterday and escaped with \$1.25 million (U.S.) in the largest robbery ever reported here.

Police said two bank guards and the driver of one of the two cars, belonging to the Hong Kong Bank, were wounded.

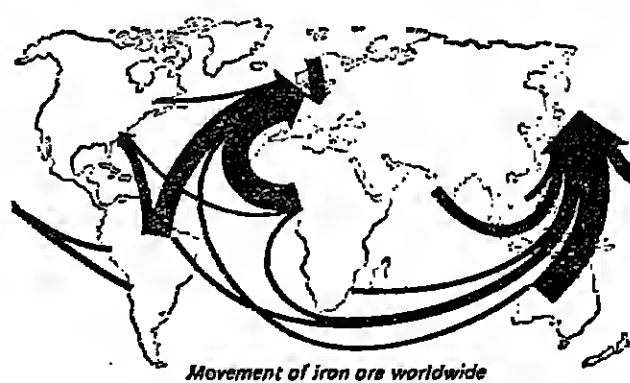
Rewards totaling \$140,000 were offered today for information leading to the arrest of the robbers.

Big Smoke in Italy

ROME, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Nine million cigarettes went up in smoke today during a three-hour blaze at a factory of the state tobacco monopoly, firemen said.

The 300 workers escaped injury to the midmorning fire, which apparently was caused by a short circuit.

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Carli Is Glum About Outlook for Italy in '75

Years Recent Gains May Be Reversed

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—Guido Carli, on the eve of his resignation as governor of the Bank of Italy, said in an interview published today that the Italian economy is in a state of "progressive deterioration."

He attributed this to excessive wage increases and a worsening of Italy's terms of trade because of growing costs for raw materials. In the interview, published by the weekly *L'Espresso*, Mr. Carli said that the recent improvement in Italy's balance of payments was due almost exclusively to the volume of exports, caused in turn by the low index of "productive activity."

Industrial production for the first half was 12.5 per cent below the 1974 period, government figures this week showed.

The banker, who will leave office on Aug. 19, said that confidence in both public and private banks had failed to build up the cash reserves to weather the current recession. "Everyone's accounts are in the red," he said, "and when this phenomenon persists, we can say that you are in the presence of an accelerating economic deterioration."

This had led to a situation in which, the banker said, "I do not feel very relaxed about the future development of the balance of payments."

In addition to the falling imports, Mr. Carli noted many other factors: a loss of order to maintain markets. This means that, in addition to goods, we are effectively exporting capital," he added. "There could not possibly be a more serious situation."

Commenting on his successor, Carlo Azeglio Napolitano, who has been promoted from director general, Mr. Carli said that "in substance" nothing would change at the central bank.

U.K. Banks' Loan Demand Sluggish, but Charges Go Up

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—Britain's major clearing banks released today that their loan demand at mid-year was considerably lower than normal. But, instead of reducing their loan charges, they have raised them.

Through this *Allen & Unwin* approach startled some observers, the clearing banks justified the increase by citing a cost increase. Recently, all five banks, which account for more than half of Britain's sterling deposits, reported sharply lower half-year earnings.

Led by Barclays Bank, the five clearing banks yesterday raised their loan charges a half point, while bringing their deposit rates up only a quarter point, thus increasing the profitability on lending.

Derek Weyer, general manager of Barclays, said that "the increase of a quarter percent in our deposit rate reflects the need, shown in our recent interim accounts, to improve the present trend of profitability."

Meanwhile, statistics released by the clearing banks showed that their combined sterling loans to clients rose \$609 million in the four weeks ended July 16 compared with a \$1.06 billion increase in July 1974. The increase last month was a lot less than normal or a period when mid-year interest charges are debited.

As of July 16, clearing banks had \$14.26 billion of loans outstanding, up from \$13.65 billion in June 1974, but still below the \$14.14 billion outstanding on July 17, 1974.

The year-to-year decline in loan demand reflected the general weakness of Britain's economy.

Israel Devalues Pound 2 Per Cent

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Israel devalued its pound yesterday by 2 per cent, bringing its new value to 6.24 to the U.S. dollar.

The previous rate was 6.12 to the dollar. The move was part of the government's new policy of "creeping devaluation," which allows a drop of up to 2 per cent every month.

A special committee charged with deciding when to impose the undervaluations made the announcement at 15 minutes after midnight. The first such devaluation was made on June 18, when the pound went from six to the dollar to 6.12.

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DEALING EVERY MONDAY

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

St. Joe to Acquire Austral Oil

St. Joe Minerals Corp. has agreed in principle to acquire Austral Oil Co. through a tax-free exchange of 0.63 share of St. Joe's common stock for each outstanding Austral common share. On that basis, St. Joe would issue about 2.6 million shares in exchange for about 4.2 million Austral shares outstanding. The indicated value of the acquisition is about \$82.5 million. Superior Oil Co., which owns 20 per cent of Austral and has an option to buy additional Austral shares, has agreed to terms of the proposed acquisition. St. Joe is the old St. Joseph Lead Co., which concentrated on metal and zinc. Some years ago, the directors began to worry that base metals had a cloudy future and began to diversify into coal and solid fuels. St. Joe officials say Austral is a "good basic building block" for St. Joe's domestic oil and gas exploration program.

Navy to Pay Litton More for Ships

Six months of negotiations have ended with the U.S. Navy agreeing to pay Litton Industries \$280.2 million more for 30 destroyers being built by the firm. The extra payment will raise the total cost of the destroyers to about \$2.1 billion, a company spokesman says. Both Litton and Navy spokesmen state the price rise was a reflection of unanticipated increases in the cost of material and labor. However, Litton officials say the firm's target profit was reduced to \$108.2 million from the \$143 million estimated when the contract was awarded in June 1970. But they note that because the contract has a

variety of incentives for profit, the target profit figure is not a reliable indication of how much profit or loss may be sustained ultimately by the company. The first of the destroyers is due to be delivered this month, nine months late.

Teijin Plans Joint Venture in Spain

Teijin of Japan plans to soon set up a joint polyester fiber manufacturing concern in Spain with Fibroquímica S.A. The new concern, tentatively called Eriol S.A., is expected to be owned 49 per cent by Teijin and 51 per cent by Fibroquímica. It will be Teijin's first manufacturing unit in Europe. Plans call for the new concern to set up a plant which would be capable of producing annually 6,000 metric tons of polyester staple and 4,000 tons of polyester filament. It is expected to start operations by the end of 1977. The projected plant will be located in the Barbadillo district, 250 kilometers northwest of Barcelona. Plant construction is estimated to cost about 20 billion yen (\$7 million).

ICI Buys W. German Paint Firm

Imperial Chemical Industries has agreed to purchase 70 per cent of the stock of Hermann Wiedeholde Lackenfabriken, a privately-owned West German paint and dye manufacturer, for an undisclosed price. The shares are to be purchased from the Wiedeholde family, which will retain the remaining 30 per cent. The annual turnover of Wiedeholde Lackenfabriken's turnover has been estimated at about 280 million deutsche marks.

Bonn Rejects Call to Speed Reflation Plan

W. German Jobless Rate Climbs to 4.5%

BONN, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—The rise in unemployment here last month will not force the Cabinet to speed action on a plan to stimulate the economy, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said yesterday.

He said the Cabinet would adhere to the previously announced schedule, under which a program is due to be announced late this month. The government is expected to decide to spend an additional 4 billion to 6 billion deutsche marks, mostly in construction, to counteract unemployment.

The federal labor office an-

nounced earlier in the day that 4.5 per cent of the workforce was jobless last month, up from 4.4 per cent in June and 2.2 per cent a year earlier.

July unemployment meant 1,035,200 persons were without work.

The number of persons laid off or on short-time work declined to 649,300 in July from 804,400 a month earlier but remained well above the 141,000 of a year earlier. Open positions numbered 255,500 in July, down from 263,200 in June and 353,000 a year earlier.

Among the July unemployed were 134,000 foreigners, or 5.5 per cent of the foreign work force, against 156,200, or 6.5 per cent in June. The decline was attributed to the fact that many foreign workers have returned home in recent weeks, officials said.

Of the short-time workers, the largest single total was 137,200 in the electrical industry, followed by 94,700 in machine building. The July report of the IFO economic research institute in Munich predicted that unemployment would rise to 1.4 million to 1.5 million persons early next year.

Meanwhile, the federal labor office released a study showing that jobless persons tend to remain out of work longer now than in the past. The study, produced at the end of May, determined that 32 per cent of registered unemployed persons had been out of work more than six months, up from 23.5 per cent a year earlier.

There is a strong and direct correlation between age and length of unemployment, the study showed. Among workers under 30 years of age, 52.5 per cent had been out of work less than three months. But only 28.5 per cent of the 60-65 year-olds could say the same thing.

German economists doubt an upswing can be expected before next year, and then only if the world economic situation, and especially the U.S. market, picks up considerably.

Since one in every four jobs here is tied to exports, the revival of the economy is dependent on an improved climate abroad.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing have agreed to coordinate the anti-recessionary programs, but the U.S. economy is still the one that affects

most markedly the economic health of its European trading partners.

Bonn economists forecast a drop of 20 billion DM in Germany's trade surplus this year, the equivalent of more than 3 per cent of its gross national product. Foreign orders for the first five months declined 21.5 per cent from last year's level, while domestic demand for the period slackened by 10.5 per cent.

Jury Indicts Gulf Oil Corp.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Gulf Oil Corp., the nation's seventh largest corporation, was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury on charges that it violated the Federal Energy Administration's crude oil controls.

The five-count indictment was the first criminal action taken against a major oil company for failing to comply with the seven-month-old program, which is intended to equalize the cost of domestic crude oil for all U.S. refiners.

Conviction on each count could bring fines of \$5,000 to Gulf and its subsidiary, Gulf Oil Corp.-U.S., as well as to co-defendant Z. D. Bonner, president of the subsidiary.

For five days beginning Feb. 1, the indictment alleges, Gulf "willfully failed" to purchase some 775,000 entitlements worth about \$2.9 million issued to smaller domestic refiners who own less than the average holdings of crude oil.

As authorized by the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act in 1973, the program requires refiners with larger than average supplies of price-controlled, low-cost crude oil to make entitlement payments to the smaller companies, who are forced to purchase high-cost uncontrolled crude oil. The first payment was due last Jan. 31.

A Gulf spokesman said he was "astonished" that the indictment was handed down, and said there was "no basis" for the charges. "Gulf has purchased all entitlements the FEA has required since the program began," he said. "It has cost a total of about \$63 million, just for the right to run domestic oil through our own refineries."

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Auto Imports Take 20% of U.S. Market

Import Sales Up 29%, U.S. Makes Decline

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP).—The foreign assault on the U.S. car market continued for a seventh straight month in July as domestic car sales hit an 11-year low while imports captured another record piece of the market.

Sales of U.S.-built cars dropped 8 per cent from depressed levels of a year ago, but sales of fuel-sipping imports jumped 29 per cent, according to figures released yesterday by the auto companies.

For a second consecutive month, Toyota and Datsun topped Volkswagen for its traditional spot as the leading import, and 10 of 21 foreign makes set July sales records.

The four U.S. companies sold 636,686 cars in July, compared with 690,804 a year ago. Chrysler led the decline, with sales off 16 per cent. General Motors sales were off 8 per cent, while Ford Motor and American Motors each were down 3 per cent. GM blamed its decline on a drop in sales due to the closing of a dealer co-ops.

The domestic industry's daily selling rate of 24,487 in July was the lowest for the month since 1964. For the year-to-date, U.S. car sales of 3.39 million were off 16 per cent from a year ago. Chrysler was down 27 per cent, Ford 20 per cent, AMC 18 per cent and GM 9 per cent.

Import sales during July were 155,100, up 29 per cent from last year, as foreign companies took a July record 19.8-per-cent share of the total market. They had a 14.8-per-cent share in July 1974.

Imports have taken a 20.3-per-cent share so far in 1975, compared with a 15.1-per-cent share last year. Their best penetration for an entire year was in 1974 with a 16 per cent share.

Including imports, total U.S. sales in July were off 2 per cent from a year ago.

Toyota's sales last month totaled almost 30,000 units, up 41 per cent from a year ago. Datsun's July sales were up 66 per cent while VW's slipped 16 per cent.

July sales for Fiat were up 57 per cent at 9,285 units. Volvo's were ahead 7 per cent, Honda's soared 309 per cent at 10,200 units, BMW was up 22 per cent and Peugeot gained 21 per cent with sales of just over 1,000 units.

EEC Warns on Duties

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The Common Market commission has advised the U.S. State Department that U.S. moves to impose anti-dumping duties on imported cars may not be legal under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, informed sources said today.

It pointed out that under GATT, complaints against dumping must come from the industry affected, and not, as in the present case, from sections of Congress and the trade unions.

The commission also noted that in the context of floating exchange rates, it may be difficult to fix a firm price base to show whether imported cars are really being dumped, the sources said.

Ford to Use Catalysts

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 6 (AP).—Ford Motor is putting anti-pollution catalytic converters on all its 1976-model cars to boost their fuel economy.

Although catalysts are designed mainly to reduce harmful exhaust emissions, they also allow the auto companies to return their engines for better gasoline mileage.

Only about 75 per cent of Ford's 1975 cars were equipped with catalysts.

Armco Raises Key Steel Price 9%

By H. J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Armco Steel Corp. plans to raise prices of the key flat-rolled and sheet products an average of 9 per cent Sunday, the nation's fourth largest steel producer announced yesterday.

These products are basic to the manufacture of motor vehicles, refrigerators, washing machines and many other appliances, as well as industrial goods.

If the price rises succeed, it could mean an added \$34 in the cost of a medium-size automobile. But past experience has shown that steel costs tend to expand once they are beyond the mill portals.

The administration, expecting

Others 'Study' What to Do

other steel makers to follow suit, urged the industry to "exercise restraint." A spokesman for the Council on Wage and Price Stability added:

"Major users of steel, especially producers of autos and appliances, could be expected to resist any effort to increase steel prices. The agency is unaware of market conditions necessitating price increases for cold-rolled sheets."

William Verity, Armco chairman, said, however, that he had discussed the price increases with the council and found no reaction either way beyond asking

how the company was justifying its figures.

He also said that the major steel consumers, such as the auto makers, had been informed of Armco's action.

Even before its announcement the auto industry forecast at least a 6-per-cent rise in sticker prices for 1976 models to absorb other rising costs.

Mr. Verity noted that his company's costs rose 17.4 per cent in the last 13 months and, "in fact, since January, losses on flat-rolled products have been averaging \$2 million a month." These losses are continuing, he said.

Armco's net income for the first half fell to \$64.4 million, or \$2.06 a share, from \$85.8 million, or \$2.30 a share, two years ago.

Observers said it was likely that other major steelmakers—which were "studying" the news—would follow Armco's move soon.

Late today, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel said it will also raise base prices on all flat-rolled steel products. The company described its prices as "fully competitive" with the hikes announced by Armco.

Conflicting Emotions Buffet Stock Prices in Slow Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, tugged by bargain hunting on one hand and by inflation concerns on the other, finished mixed on moderate turnover today.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.52 to 813.67 after losing 7.90 yesterday.

Volume totaled 16.22 million shares, compared with 15.41 million yesterday.

Analysis added that investors appeared to be awaiting figures on the July wholesale prices due as the stock market opens for trading tomorrow.

While the steel price situation helped buoy steel shares, it was regarded as somewhat of a dampening influence of the remainder of the market because of its possible impact on inflation.

U.S. Steel rose 1 1/8 to 61 and Republic gained 1 1/2 to 31 1/4. Armco, however, dipped 1/8 to 27. Digital Equipment, another firm spot, climbed 3 7/8 to 110 1/2 after coming in with improved profits for the year.

But Merck, a volume leader, declined 1 1/8 to 59 3/8. Some analysts suggest that its profit growth rate may be hampered by increased competition.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.20 to 87.13. In the money market, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York drained reserves from the banking system.

Banking analysts did not view this as a new shift in monetary policy. Rather, they believe the Fed anticipates a stable increase in bank reserves next week and is getting an early start in offsetting the upsurge.

The analysts expect the Treasury's balances at the Fed will be completely used up during the

coming week, and that the Treasury will be required to borrow heavily from the Fed to meet cash needs until Aug. 15, when it receives the proceeds from last week's financing operation.

When the Treasury borrows from the Fed, the analysts explained, the effect is to create new money until it is repaid.

Given current concern with too rapid money supply growth, the analysts said they expect the Fed to offset the entire amount of the Treasury borrowing by contracting bank reserves.

Just as the markets closed, the Treasury announced in Washington that it will sell \$8 billion in bills and notes over the next two weeks to raise additional cash.

The department said the additional financing was needed because some foreign governments have been cashing in non-marketable Treasury issues and because government spending has been running at a blistering rate than anticipated.

On the over the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.17 to 84.59.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures closed on generally strong notes. Gains in oats, wheat, corn and soybeans ranged from about 5 cents a bushel to 13 cents. Soy oil rose some 75 points while meal futures advanced about \$2 a ton.

A major corn grower's group reported that a survey of its membership indicated this year's corn crop could total 5.75 billion bushels, about 400 million fewer than the government has estimated.

The report strongly influenced new buying of corn futures and prices rose. For the same reason, buyers moved into the soybean pit and pushed prices up. Oats, wheat, soybean oil and meal followed.

Consumer Credit Advances in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Americans increased their indebtedness during June by the largest amount in nine months, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

Total consumer credit increased \$545 million for the second monthly advance. Consumer credit had declined in six of the seven months previous to May's \$72 million rise.

The June increase, the largest since September's \$679 million rise, apparently reflected consumer confidence inspired by income tax rebates and social security payments provided by the government in an effort to prod the economy out of the recession.

Company Reports

American Motors			
Third Quarter	1974	1975	
Revenue (millions)	646.0	581.0	
Profits (millions)	10.1	19.0	
Per Share	0.33	0.62	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,600.0	1,600.0	
Profits (millions)	43.2	34.6	
Per Share	—	1.19	
Boeing			
Second Quarter	1974	1975	
Revenue (millions)	1,035.8	966.7	
Profits (millions)	19.35	18.4	
Per Share	0.94	0.87	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,879.7	1,810.1	
Profits (millions)	32.4	36.0	
Per Share	1.81	1.70	

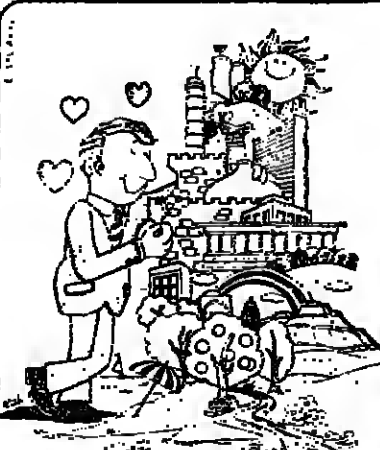
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42%	25% AllFuel 1.20	14	69	36%	25%	18%	17%	24	12%	Omickr	8	104	25%	23%	23%	17%	24	12%	Omickr	8	104	25%	23%	23%	17%	24
20	26% Alcan 1.50	9	5	36%	18%	18%	18%	13	2%	Clunkr	39	4	12	11%	11	11	11	11	2%	Clunkr	39	4	12	11%	11	11
24	3% Amstar 3.5	5	16	7%	7%	7%	7%	11	7%	One Gr	78	1	2	12%	12	12	12	12	7%	One Gr	78	1	2	12%	12	12
20	10% Amstar 3.5	5	16	7%	7%	7%	7%	11	7%	One Gr	78	1	2	12%	12	12	12	12	7%	One Gr	78	1	2	12%	12	12
13%	11% Amstar 3.5	5	16	7%	7%	7%	7%	11	7%	One Gr	78	1	2	12%	12	12	12	12	7%	One Gr	78	1	2	12%	12	12
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17%	10% MURCH 1.50	7	15	16%	16%	16%	16%	12	3%	Orange	12	10	43	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	3%	Orange	12	10	43	11%	11%	11%
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17%	10% MURCH 1.50	7	15	16%	16%	16%	16%	12	3%	Orange	12	10	43	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	3%	Orange	12	10	43	11%	11%	11%
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European Markets

World



World

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Stocks and Bonds										Stocks and Bonds										Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Div in S										High, Low, Div in S										High, Low, Div in S									
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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-1975- Stocks and Bonds and Div in \$										-1975- Stocks and Bonds and Div in \$									
High-Low		Stk		Bonds		Net		High-Low		Stk		Bonds		Net		High-Low		Stk	
P/E		100		100		100		P/E		100		100		100		P/E		100	
High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low	
Last		Change		Last		Change		Last		Change		Last		Change		Last		Change	
17	13	5	3	3	3	3	3	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	10	1	1
2	14	5	3	3	3	3	3	13	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	11	1	1
3	15	5	3	3	3	3	3	14	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	12	1	1
4	16	5	3	3	3	3	3	15	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	13	1	1
5	17	5	3	3	3	3	3	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	14	1	1
6	18	5	3	3	3	3	3	17	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	15	1	1
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8	20	5	3	3	3	3	3	19	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	17	1	1
9	21	5	3	3	3	3	3	20	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	18	1	1
10	22	5	3	3	3	3	3	21	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	19	1	1
11	23	5	3	3	3	3	3	22	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	20	1	1
12	24	5	3	3	3	3	3	23	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	21	1	1
13	25	5	3	3	3	3	3	24	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	22	1	1
14	26	5	3	3	3	3	3	25	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	23	1	1
15	27	5	3	3	3	3	3	26	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	24	1	1
16	28	5	3	3	3	3	3	27	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	25	1	1
17	29	5	3	3	3	3	3	28	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	26	1	1
18	30	5	3	3	3	3	3	29	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	27	1	1
19	31	5	3	3	3	3	3	30	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	28	1	1
20	32	5	3	3	3	3	3	31	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	29	1	1
21	33	5	3	3	3	3	3	32	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	30	1	1
22	34	5	3	3	3	3	3	33	32	1	1	1							

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

Weekly net asset value
on August 4, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$29.66

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$21.64
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Hidding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

(All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.)

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF KUWAIT

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MIDDLE EAST

July 9, 1975

هكذا من التحمل

Let's Oust Berra as Manager

YORK, Aug. 6 (AP).—Berra, who two weeks ago had been fired as manager of the New York Yankees, today has been fired as manager of the New York Mets.



Yogi Berra

The Mets tried to talk Berra into returning to the job, but he refused. He was named to replace the fired manager of the Yankees, who had been fired as manager of the New York Yankees.



Roy McMillan

1972, he managed the Milwaukee Brewers for two games and to a 1-1 win-loss record.

Second Firing
It was the second time Berra has been fired as manager by a New York club. The Yankees dismissed him in 1964 after one year as manager despite the fact that the team had won the pennant.

Berra, 50, took over as the Mets' field boss four days after the death of Gil Hodges on April 2. He guided New York to a third-place finish and an 83-73 record that season, then led the team to the pennant a year later with an 83-79 mark.

New York lost to Oakland in seven games in the World Series. The Mets plummeted to fifth place last season with a 71-91 record, but with the offseason acquisitions of Joe Torre, Del Unser and Dave Kingman the club expected to challenge for the pennant this year.

They closed to within six games of Pittsburgh last Saturday, but then dropped a Sunday doubleheader to the Pirates and three games to Montreal to fall back in the race.

The firing made Berra the fourth victim of managerial changes in recent weeks and the second for New York teams. Last week, Billy Martin became the Yankees' manager after he was fired from the Texas Rangers.

The other man to feel the ax of discontent was Jack McKeon, who couldn't hold his position with the Kansas City Royals.



Pete, left, tries his head on American football while Joe Namath shows what he can do with a soccer ball.

Weather, Vikings Will Test Jets in Hot NFL Exhibition

By Gerald Eskenazi

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y., Aug. 6 (NYT).—It was 118 degrees yesterday in Phoenix where the New York Jets and Minnesota Vikings will open their exhibition season on Saturday night.

"Yes, it's hot here," said coach Charley Winner yesterday. "But they tell me it cools off to 104 degrees by night-time."

The weather is a subject the Jets' leader would like to avoid. He sees the Minnesota game as a test to determine whether the

Jets have moved up a notch or two and are competitive with—or at least slightly below—the top clubs in the National Football League.

"I want to beat Minnesota. Not the heat," Winner said.

One of the New Yorkers who knows about Phoenix is Rex Naumetz, a free agent safety. He played for the University of Arizona.

"We used to practice every day with the temperature at 110 degrees," said Naumetz. "I'd rather have that than the 80-plus heat in New York with the 80 percent humidity. That is close."

Why, a fan might ask, would anyone want to play a football game in Phoenix in August—in the hottest major city in the United States at the warmest time of the year?

Originally, the Vikings had scheduled only five preseason games. Everyone else likes to play six. The league told the Vikings to add a game.

"We already had the other five preseason games as part of our season's ticket package for our home fans," said a Viking official. "We didn't think it was fair to ask our fans to pay for another preseason game, especially since we raised our ticket prices."

Since Phoenix business interests have been after the NFL to put a franchise in the city, Phoenix wanted a game to prove it could support the sport. And it now has one.

The fans have responded so far. About 43,000 of the 52,000 seats in Sun Devil Stadium have been sold.

"It'll be comfortable, but hot," said Naumetz. "One end of the stadium is open and you might get a breeze from the mountains. I've played in there at night and it's gotten into the 80's."

Some of the players asked Naumetz what they should do during the day.

"Don't lie in the sun," he told them.

Meanwhile, two athletes whose places in the sun are secured met yesterday for the first time.

"It's a pleasure to meet you," said Joe Namath.

"Nice to meet you," said Pete. Pete's team, the Cosmos, practices on an adjacent field at Hofstra University, and Pete also joined Namath yesterday as a Pheasant salesman.

"I played 19 years. I never had a problem with my leg," said Pete. "God bless you," said Namath.

"How far have you kicked this ball?" asked Pete, examining an American football.

Namath answered leaguely: "The longest field goal in professional football history was 66 yards." "Actually, it was 63," kicked by Tom Dempsey of New Orleans.

"What are these?" asked Pete, holding the American ball. "The faces," said Namath. "They help you grip it."

Then Namath picked up a soccer ball and looked for a place to hold it. "I can't handle it," he said. "If you make it work, Joe," someone said, "you will two weeks in Ipanema."

"I'd rather have two weeks in Vegas," replied Namath.

WFL Opens
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—Anthony Davis didn't score in his first regular-season game as a pro but he helped the Southern California Sun beat the Portland Thunder, 21-14, at Anaheim Stadium in their World Football League opener.

Davis gained 102 yards in 23 carries and set up the winning touchdown with an option pass to Chuck Bradley in the fourth quarter.

Before 14,362 watching in 86-degree heat, backup quarterback Mike Ernst passed for touchdowns of 65 and 23 yards and the Sun defense thwarted a late drive at the 23-yard-line.

Los Angeles Times.

Loses to Court Ruling

Rozelle Forced to Retreat in NFL

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—This is about Cullen Bryant, a running back whose employers, the Los Angeles Rams, permitted him to run from scrimmage 10 times in 14 professional football games last season. It is about Ron Jesse, a wide receiver who played out his option with the Detroit Lions and now has found happiness in Los Angeles. And it is about Pete Rozelle, the supreme being of football, whose sovereign authority was successfully challenged by Bryant recently.

Cullen Bryant is no relation to and should not be confused with the author of "Thaumatopsis." Nevertheless, when Rozelle ordered him to deliver his muscular body and mortal soul into the service of the Lions, he replied: "I goest not like the quarry slave at night, scourged to that effect." Instead, he went to court and got a temporary injunction restraining the commissioner from enforcing his transfer under the Rozelle Rule.

It was confidently expected that this appalling plea of less majesty, Rozelle would call down a thunderbolt to smite him but Pete did no such thing. Being an all-merciful deity as well as all-wise and all-powerful, the commissioner said: "Very well, Cullen. Have it your way. You stay with the Rams." This created consternation in some quarters, for at first glance the reversal looked like official abandonment of the controversial Rozelle Rule.

Actually, it wasn't that significant. Pete merely decided to let the player have his way in this particular case rather than invite additional unnecessary litigation on an issue that a federal court is expected to resolve before the 1975 season ends, anyhow.

Final Decision.
In a lawsuit known as the Mackey case because John Mackey was president of the players' union when it was filed, the players are challenging the legality of the Rozelle Rule. This rule, which has been in the books since 1961, provides that when a man plays out his option and signs with another team, that club must reimburse the team that lost him and if they can't agree on the compensation, then the commissioner is stuck with the job of fixing a price. It must be in the form of players or draft choices, not money, and both teams must accept the commissioner's decision.

"Detroit wanted Bryant," Rozelle said yesterday. "And Los Angeles wanted to give something less. The Lions wanted somebody they could play this year, not a draft choice for the future. I had each team submit an evaluation of Jesse, who had signed with the Rams after playing out his option."

Jesse, now 27 years old, serves four seasons with the Lions after getting out of Kansas. A shoulder injury kept him out of two games last year but in the other 12 he caught 54 passes for 761 yards and three touchdowns. Only three men in the league caught more passes.

The Rams used Bryant more on kick returns than in plays from scrimmage. He was sixth in the league on kick-off returns, running back 23 for 817 yards and 17 punts for 171 yards. He carried one kickoff 84 yards for a touchdown.

"I am playing well now, but I can't compare it to last year," said Vilas.

This year is this year, and the conditions have changed."

The doubles finals between the teams of Vilas-Wojtek Fibak and the Amritraj brothers, Vijay and Anand, was canceled because of rain, with the \$9,000 first and second-place money divided among the players.

Connors Not Sure
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6 (AP).—Jimmy Connors says he is not certain yet whether he will play for the U.S. Davis Cup team, despite apparently agreeing to do so in a television interview Sunday.

Connors indicated during the interview that he was willing to play for the U.S. team, but he was not definitely made up of his mind.

"I would like to sit down and talk to Tony," said Connors. "I would like to play if things can be worked out."

Connors, who was critical of former Davis Cup captain Dennis Ralston, whom he called a member of the "tennis establishment," said he doesn't consider himself as part of that establishment. And he said his final decision won't be based on personalities.

"I don't want to play for him (Ralston) or play for myself. I want to play for the U.S.A.," Connors said.

"I think it's time for all this stuff about tennis to end," he said. "It's time for me to start doing the things I want to do in tennis."

World Record Falls to Coan
In 100 Freestyle
FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 6 (UPI).—America's Andy Coan, a 26-year-old swimmer, took the world title in Colombia, has set the world record for the 100-meter freestyle with 51.11 seconds at a regional Amateur Athletic Union swim meet.

The old record of 51.12 was held by fellow-American Jim Montgomery, whom Coan will meet again in the AAU swimming finals in two weeks.

Coan, 17, said he was surprised he had set the mark in the newly inaugurated Hall of Fame pool. "I didn't think I was going that fast. I didn't think I would break the record here," said Coan.

Coan's coach, Jack Nelson, said Coan will go even faster soon. "He will be the first man to beat the 30 seconds barrier in swimming," said Nelson.

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Birds' Palmer Has Last Word Against Red Sox

By Thomas Boswell

BOSTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Boston slugger Jim Rice passed more's Jim Palmer in the old before last night's game Fenway Park and told the pitcher: "We've got something in store for you." Palmer just smiled. He knew it.

Palmer can't pitch much better than that," said Palmer, again after shutting out the Sox, 3-0, on two hits in an edition of a great pitcher messily dominating a hot team in his own tiny ball.

Palmer had everything tonight," said Rice, who struck out eight, and one and pitched to only one in winning his 16th straight game in the majors. "Concentration, control and super control."

"We're giving them something to think about as they go on their road trip."

Palmer faced a lineup that had a .392 batting average and had scored 10 runs in the last two games. He looked impotent, trying to throw with tantalizing balls.

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on a first pitch in the third. Bobby Grich, who recovered in record time from a weekend case of flu, saying, "I had to get well for Fenway," singled him in.

A's 3, Rangers 2
Rangers 15, A's 2

At Arlington, Texas, Roy Howell's first major league grand slam home run led an eight-run Texas outburst in the sixth and sent the Rangers storming past Oakland, 15-2, bringing the Rangers a split of the their doubleheader.

Dick Bosman, 7-3, threw a two-hitter at his old team mates in the opening game to win his fifth in a row and Phil Garner's high-bouncing double down the left-field keyed a two-run fifth-inning rally that brought Oakland a 3-2 decision.

Angels 10, White Sox 4
White Sox 4, Angels 1

At Chicago, Pete Varney doubled in the sixth inning to drive in two runs and cap a four-run inning for the White Sox for a 4-1 victory and a doubleheader split after California won the opener, 10-4.

Jerry Remy drove in four runs with two singles in the opener as the Angels had a season high of 17 hits. Remy singled in the second to drive in Dave Chalk, who had singled, and Bob Valentine, who had doubled. He also singled in the third after a double by John Balaz, singles by Chalk and Valentine, a sacrifice and a walk to Mike Miley had one run in and the bases full.

At Kansas City, John Mayberry's third homer in the last three games and his 24th of the season, a two-run blast to left field keyed a four-run fourth inning and sparked the Royals to a 6-1 victory over Minnesota.

Indians 8, Tigers 4
At Cleveland, Rico Carty, who has batted .350 since his last 50 trips to the plate, drove in four runs to lead the Indians to an 8-4 victory over Detroit that extended the Tigers' losing streak to nine games.

Yankees 4, Brewers 3
At Milwaukee, Bobby Bonds' fourth hit of the game, a homer with one out in the ninth inning, gave the New York Yankees a 4-3 triumph over the Brewers and presented Jim "Catfish" Hunter with his 15th victory. The triumph was the Yankees' seventh in their last eight games and fourth in five contests under new manager Billy Martin.

Expos 7, Mets 0
Expos 7, Mets 0

At New York, Dennis Blair

and Woody Fryman combined on a five-hit night in the nightcap after Don Carriethers had tossed a five-hitter in the opener to spark Montreal to a pair of 7-0 shutouts and a doubleheader sweep of the Mets. Blair worked 6 1/3 innings in the second game while raising his record to 7-12. Fryman came on in the seventh with a runner on first and a 3-1 count on John Milner and struck out the left-handed power hitter, then fanned Del Unser to retire the side.

In the first game, Carriethers stopped the Mets on five hits to notch his first victory of the season and his first complete game since July 31, 1972.

Padres 5, Astros 3
At San Diego, Bobby Tolan raced home from second base in the 10th inning when shortstop Jerry Davidson threw wildly to first after fielding pinch-hitter Fred Kendall's ground ball to give the Padres a 5-3 victory over Houston.

Reds 6, Giants 3
At San Francisco, Cesar Geronimo singled to score Dan Driessing with the winning run in the seventh inning as Cincinnati came from behind to defeat the Giants, 6-3.

Monday's Results
Cleveland 2, Detroit 4
Baltimore 10, Boston 5
New York 4, Milwaukee 1
Chicago 4, California 2
Texas 12, Oakland 6

Tuesday's Results
Oakland 2, Texas 3
Texas 15, Oakland 2
California 10, Chicago 4
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 6
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Wednesday's Games
Oakland at Texas, 7 p.m.
California at Chicago, 7 p.m.
Minnesota at Kansas City, 7 p.m.
Baltimore at Detroit, 7 p.m.
Boston at Milwaukee, 7 p.m.

Thursday's Games
Oakland at Texas, 7 p.m.
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Pirates 6, Cards 1
At St. Louis, Richie Zisk hit a run-scoring double and homer to back the seven-hit pitching of Jim Rooker and pace Pittsburgh to a 6-1 victory over the Cards in a game that was delayed by rain for two hours in the second inning.

Dodgers 5, Braves 0
At Los Angeles, Don Sutton tossed a five-hitter for his 40th career shutout and became the National League's first 15-game winner as the Dodgers scored a 5-0 victory over Atlanta. Boosting his record to 15-0 with his fourth shutout of the year, Sutton moved into a tie with Sandy Koufax for the No. 2 spot on the all-time Dodger shutout list behind Don Drysdale, who had 49.

Phillies 13, Cubs 5
At Philadelphia, Garry Maddox and Mike Schmidt each homered to highlight a 10-run first inning during which Philadelphia made eight straight hits as the Phils routed the Chicago Cubs, 13-5. Maddox drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a single in the inning and Schmidt connected with a man on. Schmidt added another two-run homer, his 23d, in the fifth.

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